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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PTI SAYS U.S. IS REAL RULER OF SOUTH

SK221029 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] New Delhi, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The PTI News Agency of India 16 June reported an article titled "U.S. Imperialism Is Real Ruler of South Korea."

Noting that the U.S. imperialists are the real rulers of South Korea, it said:

Their occupation of South Korea and policy of aggression are the root cause of all the sufferings and misfortunes of the South Korean people, the basic factor disturbing peace on the Korean peninsula and the main stumbling block lying in the way of peaceful reunification of Korea.

An independent state should have practical rights to independently shape internal and external policies and execute them.

But South Korea has neither sovereignty nor independence. Moreover, it fails to seize the prerogative of supreme command of the army, one of the important criteria of an independent state. It can never be an independent state.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

OVERSEAS KOREANS IN NEW YORK DEMAND U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK170411 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--An overseas compatriots' meeting on the national question was recently held in New York, according to reports of overseas compatriots' newspapers.

Present at the meeting were Yi Chang-yong, chairman of the Central Committee of the "Union of Overseas South Koreans for Democracy, Nation and Unification" (Hanminnyon), who is former South Korean "ambassador" to the United Nations, Sonu Hak-won, professor at the Central Methodist University, the United States, and Koreans in the United States and Canada more than 50 in all.

The meeting discussed immediate tasks of the struggle of overseas Koreans and adopted a resolution.

The following fighting goals were laid down in the resolution:

To overthrow the treacherous, anti-popular, anti-historical Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime" and the flunkeyist treacherous group in collusion with it.

To wage a powerful nation-wide struggle to force out of South Korea the U.S. troops, the guardian of the military fascist "regime" and a concrete symbol of outside forces, which actually manipulate the suppressive "regime," holding the supreme command of the army in South Korea, and the nuclear weapons menacing peace of mankind, and strengthen for this purpose the bonds with the world anti-war, anti-nuclear movement.

To reject decadent foreign culture corroding the national culture and the spirit of independence.

To reject economic subjugation by multinational enterprises.

To continuously urge and promote many-sided exchange and dialogue involving all the segments of Koreans in North and South and abroad, out of national conscience, in order to achieve the national reunification independently and peacefully.

To induce all the overseas organisations of the movement for independence, democracy and unification to seek ways for cooperation in unity with each other for effectively waging our struggle and establish close ties with the democratic figures struggling in South Korea and strengthen solidarity with the world people.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN COUNTRIES FLAY U.S. NEUTRON BOMB PLAN

SK180909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0800 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)—The Peace Council of Bangladesh made public a statement on 8 June denouncing the U.S. administration's scheme to deploy neutron bombs in South Korea, according to a report.

It says: If the neutron bombs are deployed in South Korea, it will pose a grave threat to peace and security in the Korean peninsula, Asia and the rest of the world.

Hundreds of millions of the world people who love justice and peace can never be an onlooker to the repetition of the tragedies of Hiroshima and Nagasaki 38 years ago.

The Bangladesh people will wage a powerful struggle together with the Korean people to prevent a nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and defend peace in Asia and the world.

The Central Committee of the Malian Red Cross in a recent statement said: The United States should discontinue at once its moves to form an aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and dangerous criminal scheme to bring neutron weapons into South Korea and immediately withdraw from South Korea.

Keenly conscious of the heavy duty assigned to us for peace and security of the world, we express firm determination always to stand firmly on the side of the Korean people in the struggle to expose and frustrate the scheme to bring into shape an aggressive U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance and the plot of the U.S. imperialists to ship death-carrying neutron weapons into South Korea.

The Malagasy National Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea in a statement dated 8 June says: We sternly condemn the U.S. imperialists' scheme to introduce neutron weapons into South Korea and demand them to immediately withdraw from South Korea taking along all their destruction weapons.

We also strongly condemn the treacherous crimes of the Chor Tu-hwan military fascist clique in leaving South Korea as a nuclear base of the U.S. imperialists and plotting to throw the fellow countrymen into a scourge of nuclear war.

We will decisively oppose the production and deployment of nuclear weapons by imperialists and stage a powerful anti-war, anti-nuclear movement together with all the peaceloving people of the world for achieving the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and defending world peace and security.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SIERRA LEONEAN DELEGATION DEMANDS U.S. WITHDRAWAL

SK220504 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--We categorically demand that the U.S. troops be withdrawn from South Korea immediately along with all kinds of lethal weapons including nuclear weapons.

So said the Sierra Leonean Friendship and Solidarity Delegation in a statement made public here on the occasion of the month of solidarity with the Korean people (25 June-27 July).

The delegation headed by Edward Joseph Alcan, vice-president of the Sierra Leonean Supporting Committee for the Reunification of Korea, stayed in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from 10 to 21 June.

The statement said that South Korea is totally dependent on the United States politically, economically, culturally and militarily.

It stressed that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea enjoys support of the world people.

It said: Today, the U.S. imperialists are further intensifying such military exercises as the "Team Spirit 83" against the DPRK and peaceloving peoples in Asia, reinforcing nuclear weapons in South Korea, framing up the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and scheming to deploy even neutron bombs in South Korea in collaboration with the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

Due to the aggressive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists a grave situation is prevailing in Korea which may trigger off a war at any time.

We strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists immediately stop war provocation manoeuvres that aggravate the tension in the Korean peninsula and jeopardize the sovereignty and independence of Korea and other Asian countries.

The American Government must comply with the proposal of the DPRK to replace the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

We claim that the U.S. imperialists and the puppet clique of Chon Tu-hwan should immediately give up the "two Koreas" plot, the scheme to form the U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance and ship into South Korea neutron bombs.

We actively support the righteous struggle of the South Korean people and extend full support to and firm solidarity with the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve national reunification by founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles for national reunification.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TASS RAPS U.S. SUPPORT FOR S. KOREAN REGIME

SK181524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)—TASS 16 June reported an analyst's article exposing the U.S. imperialists' support and encouragement to the South Korean fascist clique's brutal suppression of people.

Referring to the intensified anti-"government" struggle of the South Korean people, the article says: Demonstrators more frequently call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from South Korea and an end to the U.S. interference as a firm condition for democratisation. The United States backs its stooges with the stationing of their 42,000 strong "expeditionary forces," arms supply and financial investment and defends its puppets from the people's resentment. As shown by the sanguinary massacre of Kwangju citizens who rose in uprising against the pro-U.S. dictatorial rule in 1980, Washington does not stop short of direct interference to encourage its stooges.

The United States which is fond of crying about "human rights" shuts its eyes to a large number of people tortured and murdered at the torture rooms of the secret police and democratic figures groaning behind the bars in South Korea.

The United States patronizes the Chon Tu-hwan reactionary rule in South Korea. The U.S. Defence Department has turned South Korea into its strategic front-line base in the Far East and covered it with military bases and nuclear armories. Preparations are now going on to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea.

While encouraging suppression, murder and arbitrariness prevailing in South Korea, the Washington authorities installed in the "power" those obedient to them and maintain in South Korea an important strategic nuclear base for exerting military and political pressures upon the Asian countries.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

MINJU CHOSON RAPS U.S. ASIAN STRATEGY

SK171521 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)—The American and Japanese reactionaries who are hand in glove with each other for the common aim of aggression and plunder have today emerged as dangerous forces against other countries in Asia and are ceaselessly stepping up preparations for aggression and war against them, says MINJU CHOSON today in an article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Asian Strategy and Japanese Militarists' Expansionist Moves."

The author of the article says: The basic strategy of the U.S. imperialists for Asian aggression is to mass more U.S. forces in Asia and mobilize Japan and other followers and puppets in stifling the Asian people's cause of chajusong (independence) and realise their domination.

The U.S. imperialists are hastening the revival and rearming of Japan and goading its militarist forces intent on overseas expansion into aggression on Korea and Asia in an attempt to invade this region with ease.

With a view to mobilizing and utilizing the Japanese territory and Japan's all human and material potentials in attaining their aim of war, they are egging the Japanese reactionaries on to overseas expansion and trying to make them the "leader" of Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries who have been revived with the zealous backing of U.S. imperialism are viciously scheming to stretch the talons of militarist reinvasion to broad areas of Asia and realise their old dream of the "greater East Asia co-prosperity sphere" under the wings of the United States.

The Japanese reactionaries' moves for overseas expansion have become all the more undisguised since the emergence of the most reactionary Nakasone government.

They are trying to revise the present constitution so as to make Japan a militarist state, legalize the rights of the "self-defense forces" to participate in a war and to dispatch troops abroad and realize "emergency legislation" for mobilizing all the human and material resources for the purpose of war in war time.

The Nakasone government mapped out the fifth arms buildup program and plans to allot a stupendous amount of 15,600,000 to 16,400,000 million yen, or about 3.5 times that of the fourth program, for military purposes to implement the program.

The Japanese reactionaries hell bent on arms buildup are ceaselessly holding military exercises of the "self-defense forces" in the sky and on the ground and the sea to complete war preparations.

They are even examining in real earnest the question of dispatching flying corps of the Japanese "self-defence forces" to South Korea to hold a joint exercise with "F-16" fighters of the U.S. Air Force in the sky above South Korea.

They are zealously working to round off the tripartite military alliance of the United States, Japan and South Korea, a dangerous war system.

The Japanese militarists take Korea as the first target in their overseas aggression, while recklessly hastening its preparations.

They started their overseas expansion with aggression on Korea in the past and are now trying to repeat it.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

S. KOREAN GIRL KIDNAPED AT U.S. MILITARY BASE

SK210423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)—U.S. imperialist aggressors entrenched at their military base in Tongduchon Village, Kyonggi Province, South Korea, kidnapped a high school girl student and insulted her for four months, according to a report. This accursed brutality roused vehement national indignation among our people.

This girl surnamed Yi, a student of a girls' high school in Sangdo-Dong, Tongjak District, Seoul, was kidnapped on 11 January in front of the Yongsan Branch of the Industrial Bank and driven in a car to the U.S. military base village in Tongduchon.

There she had been subjected to all manner of intolerable national insults by the brutes of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces till 11 May when she escaped unnoticed and returned home.

But the teenage girl was so greatly shocked that despite medical treatment at a hospital she has not yet recovered her health and is now in a mentally serious unrest.

This is one more unpardonable criminal act and inhumane brutality which can be committed only by the U.S. imperialist aggressors who, occupying other's country at will, are engaged in maltreatment, aggression, plunder and tyranny against the other nation.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

TUNISIAN PAPER ON U.S. TESTS ON UNBORN BABIES

SK220853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--The Tunisian paper AL AMAL recently exposed the U.S. imperialist murders' use of unborn babies of South Korean women in the experiment of death weapons.

In an article titled "Unborn Babies of South Korean Women Used in Experiment of Sound Bombs" the paper says:

The United States carried away a large number of unborn babies of South Korean women via Japan in conspiracy with South Korea.

In the United States they are used in the experiment of sound bombs and bacteriological weapons.

This is an unpardonable inhuman brutality.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

ROK DAILY SEES PRESENT ERA AS ONE WITHOUT SENSE OF EQUILIBRIUM

SK220406 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 83 p 3

[Commentary by Kim Song-sik, honorary professor at Konghui University]

[Excerpts] Let us review how balanced is the life our individuals and country are leading. People said that a war will break out when the military balance between the United States and Soviet Union is broken. The relations between North and South Korea are the same.

However, it seems that the people do not pay much attention to the fact that when equilibrium in individual life and in the nation's household is broken, families and the nation become uneasy and disturbed.

Korea's nature is beautiful. So are the mountains and rivers. Can there be such a capital in other countries as Seoul? Our life should also be beautiful, just as is our nature.

However, there is no beauty of equilibrium and harmony--the essence of beauty--in our life, while our nature has it. What is the reason for this? Because we are leading a life without equilibrium.

Let us review, first of all, the features of separation of the three powers of government which are said to be the girders of the nation's structure. No one would think that the three powers of government, although separate as a matter of formality, are properly exercising their unique powers. It seems that the press, though it is called as the fourth power and should maintain neutrality, is not aware of the fact that it is merely promoting unbalanced society being unable to control the strong and to help the weak.

Power may seem to be very strong when it is concentrated in one point: however, unrest grows when equilibrium is broken.

As for economic structure, newspapers report that 14 trillion won in loans are given to 15 large business groups. This means that 50 percent of the 28 trillion won of total credit is loaned out to enterprises which are only 0.01 percent of the total manufacturer enterprises.

Can there be any more imbalance than this? Thus, the large business groups are purchasing the lands and only seeking profits.

The Republic of Korea is not the Republic of Sports, yet it appears that foreign money, which we earned by blood and sweat, is being excessively wasted on sports. If we invest even a small amount of such money in liberal and social science as well as in development of technology, we will surely bring about scholars and technicians of worldwide fame.

The number of temples and churches is increasing. However, genuine religion is not complying with the number. The number of believers is known to be large. However, the morality of our society is becoming more depraved every day. When people and a nation lack the sense of equilibrium, they will only estimate everything by rule of thumb. And when this happens, people's life would be reduced to an unstable one. All difficult equations arising in Korea today are the result of people dealing with everything without a sense of equilibrium.

Let us now examine our predecessors' saying "get a high position with humble intent!" This means that the people in power should be modest, the rich should not indulge in luxury, famous figures should not seek reputations, educators should stay away from power and money, students should act like students and the poor should live within their means, so as to attain an equilibrium of life.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FOREIGN MEDIA RUN PEACE COMMITTEE'S STATEMENT

SK161509 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--Foreign mass media reported the statement of the Korean National Peace Committee which was made public on 30 May in connection with the new plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to deploy even neutron weapons in South Korea.

The Cuban paper JUVENTUD REBELDE 7 June reported the gist of the statement under the title "The DPRK Exposes U.S. Imperialists' War Plan in South Korea."

The 4 June issue of the Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI carried the summary of the statement under the headline of "Statement of the Korean National Peace Committee." It said: All facts show how frantically the United States is trying to convert South Korea and Asia into a nuclear zone.

Now the whole world closely watches the United States' new war preparations in South Korea.

The United States must immediately give up the new war provocations against the peaceloving peoples and withdraw all its lethal weapons from South Korea at once.

The Bangladesh papers BANGLAD BANI and DESH 3 June, MARSHAL 4 June and KISHAN 5 June reported the gist of the statement.

The Pakistani papers PAKISTAN TIMES and HAE DER 7 June carried the gist of the statement under the titles "Neutron Bombs for South Korea" and "Statement of the Korean National Peace Committee."

The Pakistani PPI News Agency reported it on 6 June.

On 4 June the Radio Lagos and Television of Nigeria also reported the summary of the statement.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA SEMIMONTHLY REVIEW OF S. KOREAN SITUATION

SK161127 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 16 Jun 83

["Semi-Monthly Review of the South Korean Situation"--KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The movement for democracy of various personages including Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party, continued in June, too, in South Korea.

Among them are religionist Ham Sok-hon, former Professor of Koryo University Yi Mun-yong, former National Assemblyman Ye Chun-ho, Pastor Mun Ik-hwan, Lawyer Hong Nam-son, and former leader of the Socialist Party Kim Chol.

More than 1,000 students of Yonsei University in Seoul on 3 June staged a fierce anti-"government" demonstration, shouting "Down with Chon Tu-hwan" and other slogans.

The Human Rights Committee of the South Korean Christian Churchmen Council made public a statement on the same day expressing "full support" to the struggle of Kim Yong-sam, Ham Sok-hon and others.

Twenty-five personages including the chairman of the North Kyongsang Provincial Branch of the "Democratic Hanguk Party" in Taeju City adopted a resolution supporting Kim Yong-sam's call for democracy.

While many figures of South Korea actively joined in Kim Yong-sam's struggle, the old and present opposition political forces showed a tendency to reassemble together.

The Committee for Measures on Kim Yong-sam's Hunger Strike which decided to form a national united front for democracy on 1 June again held a meeting on 2 June, at which it agreed to name itself "Democratic People's Council." The Subcommittee for Promotion of the Council elected 13 members for the formation of a national united front and appointed Yi Min-u, former vice-chairman of the "National Assembly," its chairman.

Broad segments of personages and Koreans abroad, too, waged a solidarity movement joining in the anti-"government" struggle of Kim Yong-sam.

On 4 June U.S.-resident Koreans including Kim Tae-chung banished there held a meeting and demonstration in support of Kim Yong-sam's struggle in Washington and on 8 June paraded before the White House.

Protest demonstrations against the oppressive policy of the fascist clique were also held by Koreans under the influence of the "ROK Residents Association in Japan" ("MINDAN").

An active response was reported among the political circles of Japan to Kim Yong-sam's struggle. Chairman of the Japan Socialist Party Asukata issued emergency talks for several consecutive days, cabled a message encouraging Kim Yong-sam and a protest message to the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique.

Despite great sensation at home and abroad caused by Kim Yong-sam's fasting, the South Korean puppets gagged the press so that it could not write even a single line about it.

They walked off democratic figures of various circles, detained and placed them under house arrest and restricted their activities.

They also intensified crackdown on the student movement.

To prevent the explosion of the anti-fascist struggle into a fiercer one, they called an extraordinary meeting of the puppet national assembly and resorted to a deceptive trick to make it appear as if "restrictions on political activity" would be relaxed. Under the pretext of "threat of southward invasion" they held war exercises with the mobilization of the puppet army and civilians in a bid to divert elsewhere their attention.

However, the struggle for independence and democracy in society shows a tendency to gain further momentum.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FURTHER ON SOUTH'S DETENTION OF KIM TOK-YONG

SK172236 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The South Korean military fascist clique on 17 June took into custody Kim Tok-yong, chief secretary of president of the defunct New Democratic Party Kim Yong-sam, by invoking the fascist "Law on Special Measures for the Renovation of Political Climate," according to a report.

Kim Tok-yong, says the report, distributed anti-"government" leaflets to about 20 foreign correspondents in a Seoul hotel on 19 May and, jointly with more than 100 personages of various circles, formed the "Democratic National Council" in early June to support the hunger strike of Kim Yong-sam and bring into shape a democratic joint front covering the whole of South Korea to fight against fascism and for democracy.

Taking issue with these activities of Kim Tok-yong, the fascist clique walked him off on 13 June and persecuted him and took him into custody on the strength of the fascist law to refer him to a trial.

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

GUYANESE ORGANIZATION CONDEMNS 'SUPPRESSION' OF SOUTH KOREAN STUDENTS

SK171017 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0959 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--The Guyanese Committee for Support of Korea's Reunification recently made public a statement denouncing the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique for brutally suppressing the South Korean students who rose in an anti-"government" struggle.

Noting that the anti-Chon Tu-hwan struggle of students is daily growing in scope in South Korea, the statement says: Considering that the struggle of the South Korean students enjoying active support and encouragement of the world revolutionary people is a most righteous struggle to defend the sovereignty of the country and the nation, we bitterly condemn the brutal suppression by the South Korean puppet clique who arrest, imprison and murder guiltless students by beastly methods.

The South Korean authorities should draw a lesson from the bestial massacre they committed in Kwangju three years ago, and unconditionally discontinue their brutal suppression of the South Korean students who rose in the just struggle and release at once the illegally arrested patriotic students.

If the democratisation of the society and the academic freedom are to be guaranteed in South Korea as desired by the South Korean students and people, the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea should be achieved and the military fascist dictatorial system be destroyed in South Korea.

Korea must be reunified by the Korean people themselves by means of establishing the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the three principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification after the U.S. imperialists are driven out of South Korea, stresses the statement.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATION FIGURE PUNISHED IN S. KOREA

SK170136 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--The puppet supreme court issued an order on 14 June to the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court to penalize Kim Chol-ki, permanent director of the Christian Youth Council of South Korea on charges of having distributed copies of a printed material to home and foreign reporters, according to a report.

It is said that Kim Chol-ki on 23 July last year distributed copies of a printed material carrying the view and stand of his organization to over 10 home and foreign reporters including the KYODO correspondent of Japan in the office of the Christian Youth Council in Chongro District, Seoul.

The printed material contained censure passed on foreign monopolies, warning to the U.S. Government and criticism of the puppet authorities' policy of depending on foreign forces and call for resignation of the present puppet regime.

The South Korean puppet clique arrested him and attempted to impose a penalty on him through a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court for going against the grain with them. But they were compelled to admit his innocence under the pressure of the public opinion at home and abroad that the expression of one's will to reporters could not be a guilt.

Now the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique is viciously trying to pass a penalty upon him at all costs by referring this case again to the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court under the absurd pretext that his action "might harm" what they called "security and interests."

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

POLISH MAGAZINE CRITICIZES CROSS RECOGNITION

SK201021 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The Polish magazine WIDNOKREGI in its May issue carried an article supporting Korea's reunification.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique staged the "Team Spirit 83" joint military exercises from early February to mid-April, the magazine pointed in detail to the situation created in our country by the exercises.

In reference to the question of Korea's reunification it said: Korea still remains divided owing to the United States.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has put forward proposals for national reunification on more than 200 occasions.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, set forth the three principles of national reunification--the principles of independence, great national unity and peaceful reunification.

To achieve Korea's reunification, he advanced in his report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the work of the Central Committee on 10 October 1980, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state.

The DPRK demands the withdrawal of the U.S. forces more than 40,000 strong, the main stumbling block in the way of reunification, from South Korea.

The DPRK Government also proposed repeatedly to the United States to hold negotiations on the problem of replacing the Korean armistice agreement by a peace agreement.

But the United States does not want the unification of Korea.

It has brought forward the "cross recognition" and "simultaneous entry into the United Nations" to keep Korea divided into two forever.

This is an artifice designed to consolidate the U.S. domination over South Korea.

Washington encourages Japan to strengthen her military tieup with South Korea for the purpose of forming a U.S.-Japan-South Korea triangular military alliance.

To veil its true color the Chon Tu-hwan clique is paying lip-service to "unification," while manoeuvring to perpetuate division.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PRAVDA ARTICLE SUPPORTS SOUTH KOREAN PEOPLE'S 'STRUGGLE'

SK211059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 20 Jun (KCNA)—The Soviet paper PRAVDA 20 June carried an article headlined "Against Terror" in support of the South Korean people's struggle against the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

The paper said: South Korean students held manifestations of protest against the existing "regime" to mark the third anniversary of the brutal repression staged by the Seoul clique against the population of Kwangju, who rose up against tyranny in May 1980.

Leaflets were being spread at universities, calling for the overthrow of the bloody "regime" of Chon Tu-hwan, who with the complicity and direct connivance of Washington "advocates of liberties" turned South Korea into a "concentration camp." Reinforced police details were moved into university campuses.

Hundreds of students were put behind prison bars.

Agents of the Seoul Secret Police captured the headquarters of the civil rights movement and arrested its activists. Repressions were pounced upon a group of leaders of the Democratic Front of South Korea, which works for joint actions of students, workers and other public organisations against the venal Chon Tu-hwan clique.

The massive anti-dictatorship struggle shows that discontent with the authorities in power is growing in South Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REACTIONS TO KIM YONG-SAM'S STRUGGLE REPORTED

SK211033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 12 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)—A Japanese weekly ASAHI JOURNAL recently carried an article by a Seoul correspondent of ASAHI SHIMBUN about the reaction of personages of various circles to the struggle of Kim Yong-sam, president of the defunct New Democratic Party of South Korea, against the dictatorship and for democracy, according to a KNS report from Tokyo.

It says: The slogan "save the life of Kim Yong-sam" appeared during an anti-"government" demonstration held at Yonse University on 3 June. On the same day, the Human Rights Committee of the National Council of Churches made public a statement supporting Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike. The movement for supporting him was expanded among the students and religionists.

At the newspaper offices, young journalists criticized the management for keeping silence to his struggle. Telephone calls of protest began coming to the newspaper offices against their failure to report about the struggle.

On 7 June, the North Kyongsang Provincial Branch of the "Democratic Korea Party" of South Korea adopted a resolution demanding the party headquarters to make efforts for the realisation of Kim Yong-sam's demand for democracy.

Fearful of the expansion of the Movement for Democratization, the fascist clique threatened the democratic forces, saying that their action is a "violation of the law" and that it would take "legal measures." But the fascist clique cannot run riot because of the "tendency of the democratic forces acting in support of Kim Yong-sam's struggle," says the magazine.

In conclusion it says: The above-said situation proves how ardently the South Korean people call for democratization. The struggle for democracy will be intensified more steadily.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH'S POLITICAL PRISONERS, FAMILIES FLAY CHON

SK210853 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)—South Korean political prisoners and their families are vigorously struggling against the fascist brutalities of the U.S. imperialists and the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique.

More than 30 family members of political prisoners arrested on charges of involvement in the so-called "case of the South Korean Democratic Front" faked up by the fascist clique, issued some time ago an appeal in denunciation of its heinous suppression.

Querying why those who had fought against the dictatorship and for democracy should be detained in prison for five years, they indignantly denounced the fascist clique for inflicting unbearable sufferings upon them.

They demanded a prompt release of the political prisoners.

The struggle of the political prisoners and their families against the fascist cliques murder of Pak Kwan-hyon, a patriotic student of Chonnam University, indicted the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique to the whole world for its fascist crimes and showed their firm will to win freedom and democracy at all costs.

As is known, Pak Kwan-hyon was chief of the student organisation at Chonnam University, who fought valiantly during the heroic Kwangju popular uprising in May 1980. After he was cast into Kwangju Prison, he fasted for 40 days, not yielding to all suppression and persecution by the fascist hangmen till he was coldbloodedly murdered on 12 October last year.

When part of this accursed atrocity was made known, the South Korean "Council of Families of Prisoners of Conscience," an organisation of families of political prisoners, published a statement on 21 October last year denouncing the fascist clique's crime.

Meanwhile, the families of dissidents in prison held a sit-in for five consecutive days in protest against the fascist clique's scheme to cover the truth of the murderous atrocity.

Political prisoners in South Korea and their families also waged a vigorous struggle denouncing the fascist hangmen's murder of democratic figure Ki Chong-to in Kwangju Prison.

The families of detainees resolutely protested against this murder and synchronizing with this, political prisoners in Kwangju Prison staged a hunger strike as an expression of their protest.

The families, relatives and friends of prisoners in Seoul hold twice every month "prayer meetings" despite the puppet police's strict surveillance, in protest against the fascist clique's torture and murder and the U.S. imperialists' backstage manipulation.

Such struggle is taking place without letup in different places including Seoul, Taejon, Chongju and Chonju. In particular, it is becoming more vigorous in combination with the rapidly mounting anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments of South Korean people.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER S. KOREAN BUSINESSMAN VISITS MANGYONGDAE

SK220455 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Kim Song-pae, a South Korean businessman, who came over to the northern half of Korea on 20 May in search of a worthy life, visited Mangyongdae, a historic holy land of revolution, and toured various places in Pyongyang including the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Grand People's Study House and the Korean Central History Museum.

After visiting Mangyongdae, where the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was born, Kim Song-pae said: The great General Kim Il-song founded the man-centered chuche idea and enforces a genuine policy for the people, because he was born into a revolutionary family in Mangyongdae and grew up, sharing weal and woe with ordinary working people. General Kim Il-song is a distinguished leader of all people peerless in the history of our nation.

After inspecting the Korean Revolution Museum, he said the only bosom for our nation is the great General Kim Il-song's. The great general never forgets the people in the South even a moment, he said. The people in the South believe that the day is sure to come when they will be embraced in the bosom of the great general, he noted.

After going round the Tower of Chuche Idea, he said: I have seen towers in many foreign countries. But the Tower of Chuche Idea is the most profound in content and magnificent and graceful I have ever seen. It is a symbol of the aspiration and will of mankind in the present era. The dear leader Mr Kim Chong-il initiated and guided the construction of this tower. He is a genius of creation and construction.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

KCNA CARRIES TASS REPORT ON SOUTH'S STRUGGLES

SK221025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1004 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--TASS recently exposed the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique's suppression of the South Korean people's anti-"government" struggle.

It said: Despite police terror demonstrations and meetings are held almost every day in fact at South Korean University quarters under slogans calling for struggle to overthrow the Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial "regime." According to a MAINICHI SHIMBUN report quoting a secret report of the Seoul Secret Police, students held demonstrations and meetings on 128 occasion after January. The police harshly cracked down upon them.

It noted that the South Korean "regime" is intensifying suppression of opposition political forces and is fearful of their coming into contact with underground youth groups. Thirteen members of the "Democratic People's Council" who called for the formation of an all-people united front were detained in Seoul, it said, and continued: An associate of Kim Yong-sam, president of the banned New Democratic Party, was recently arrested.

To what extent the South Korean situation has been aggravated was illustrated by the fact that the so-called "Opposition Political Party" activists who were officially allowed at the South Korean "National Assembly" meeting demanded the lifting of the restrictions on political activity and an end to the suppression of students.

But the South Korean "Prime Minister" threateningly replied that the authorities would harshly suppress all actions likely to "be detrimental to the 'stability' of the regime."

Earlier, the South Korean dictator, Chon Tu-hwan, himself, in a confab with his supporters raved that "the subversive activities would be checked at any cost."

CSO: 4110/056

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

PLAN TO SHIP NEUTRON WEAPONS INTO SOUTH SCORED ABROAD

SK230405 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique to ship neutron weapons into South Korea is under fire in foreign countries.

A letter of protest to the Chon Tu-hwan puppet clique was adopted at a meeting organized by the Beljabuja Branch of the Labour Party of Malta some time ago.

Referring to the fact that the South Korean warmaniacs agreed to accept the U.S. imperialists' plan to deploy neutron weapons manufactured to exterminate mankind in South Korea, the letter says: If neutron weapons are introduced into South Korea in defiance of the protest of the world people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique will be held responsible for all the consequences arising therefrom.

We demand Chon Tu-hwan to have all the foreign troops and death weapons withdrawn from South Korea and put an immediate end to the new war provocation manoeuvres.

The Bangladesh-Korea Friendship Association made public a statement some time ago, which says: The deployment of "lance" missiles, "Pershing" medium-range nuclear missiles and cruise missiles is planned in South Korea where more than 1,000 nuclear bombs, shells and mines are already deployed.

The ultimate purpose of this vicious move is to ignite a war in Korea and invade many countries of Asia and the world with it as a foothold.

The Chon Tu-hwan clique of traitors to the nation is colluding with the U.S. imperialist warmaniacs in such manoeuvres, which gravely threatens peace in Korea and the letter stresses.

The Ghana Movement for Peace and Democracy said in its recent statement: We bitterly denounce the South Korean puppets captained by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and the U.S. imperialists who are hell bent on new war provocation manoeuvres, going against the will and desire of the entire Korean people

to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

We appeal to the peaceloving people of the world to wage an anti-war, anti-nuclear campaign to defend world peace and security against the war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists creating the danger of nuclear war with a plan to introduce neutron weapons into South Korea.

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

OPPOSITION FIGURES' HUNGER STRIKE--More than 50 public figures issued a statement on 15 June in support of Kim Chol, former president of a Socialist Party in South Korea, who is staging a hunger strike to achieve democratization. Saying in this statement that they would continue their struggle to achieve democratization, they urged all public figures out of office to unite in a movement to achieve democracy, transcending differences in view. [Text] [SK170050 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83]

DEMOCRATIC REFORMS DEMANDED--In his statement issued upon suspending a hunger strike, Mr Kim Chol, former president of the Socialist Party, pledged to join in a pan-national struggle for democracy in South Korea. In the statement, he pointed out that he pledged before the people to join the ranks of struggle for democratization and was prepared for any sacrifice. In the statement, as necessary democratic reforms, Mr Kim Chol demanded freedom of the press, freedom of campus activities and of the trade union movement, and the release of those who have been detained for political activities. [Text] [SK181003 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 17 Jun 83]

CHILDREN'S PALACE BUILT--The 10 June edition of HYONGMYONG CHONSON, organ of the RPR Central Committee, has been published. Under the headline of "Mang-yongdae Is the Spiritual Home of Our People," the paper carried a news item on the front page about the peasants in Chungsong County, Kwangwon Province, who admire Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the respected and beloved President Comrade Kim Il-song. On page 3, the paper printed an article introducing the Kim Song-chu Children's Palace, which was erected, thanks to the warm benevolence of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, in [name of place indistinct], Yangang Province. [Excerpts] [SK220848 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 20 Jun 83]

CONTINUOUS MILITARY EXERCISES CRITICIZED--Alert demonstration exercises in preparation for so-called enemy infiltration were conducted by the 6970 army unit. In addition, the army's "Victorious Eagle" unit conducted so-called antiinfiltration demonstration exercises. Prior to the 33rd anniversary of the Korean War, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has been conducting such exercises every day to infuse hostility against the North and war fever into the men of the armed forces and the masses, among whom anti-U.S. and

anti-government sentiment is increasing day by day, and to repress their patriotic struggle. The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop the various criminal military exercises and immediately step down from power. [Text] [SK220109 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 21 Jun 83]

STUDENTS RECEIVE PRISON TERMS—Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)—The South Korean military fascist clique on 16 June staged a trial at the puppet Seoul District Criminal Court and sentenced Choe Song-nam and Kim Song-nim, students of Sungjon University, to prison terms of two years on charges of agitation of an anti-"government" demonstration, according to a report. The puppet clique charged them with "violation of the law on assembly and demonstration" for having scattered more than 300 copies of anti-"government" leaflets to over 600 students who assembled in the university auditorium on 23 March, urging them to rise in a demonstration. [Text] [SK172240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 17 Jun 83]

JSP DEMANDS TROOP WITHDRAWAL—Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)—The Japan Socialist Party 15 June made public "a proposal for denuclearization and relaxation of military tension in Asia, Far East and Pacific region," according to a KNS report from Tokyo. The proposal envisages a ban on the deployment of nuclear weapons and movement of aircraft and warships carrying nuclear weapons in the East Sea of Korea. It also demands an early withdrawal of the foreign troops from the Korean peninsula, reduction and removal of the military bases in Japan and withdrawal of the U.S. troops from there. [Text] [SK181157 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 18 Jun 83]

INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' WEAPONS VIEWS—Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)—In a letter of protest to the U.S. President on 14 June, the secretariat of the International Union of Students, in the name of millions of progressive students the world over, pungently condemned the U.S. administration's scheme to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea. Considering the plot to deploy neutron weapons in South Korea a grave menace to peace and security in Korea and Asia, the IUS secretariat strongly demanded that the United States immediately renounce it. [Text] [SK210413 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 21 Jun 83]

CSO: 4110/056

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON DKP'S CAUCUS ON CURRENT SITUATION

SK082318 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] The meeting of the leaders of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP] on the morning of 7 June, showed something that is rarely seen these days: 13 of 20 participants added to the discussion and some 10 young- and mid-career national assemblymen attended as observers.

The occasion also showed how the shadow of the current, large pending issue looms over the DKP. The speakers, as if of one mind, mentioned the difficult current situation, and some publicly remarked on the grim future of the party. Summaries of their speeches follow:

Sin Sang-u: Politics should not jump its boundary. Nevertheless, the present situation gives us the feeling that it spills over the boundary. That is not a desirable phenomenon for our party. To prevent the situation in which politics wander the streets, I think that our party, as the leading opposition party, should make its views on present situation and its will clear.

In that respect, in the June special National Assembly session, speeches of the representatives of the parties should surely be heard. To solve matters pertaining to the current situation, including the recent pending political issue and the situation of the college students, the special National Assembly session should see a display of high-level political competency toward effecting some results. Therefore, the matter of deciding on the duration of the session should not be a big issue.

Kim Mun-sok: Lately, our party, while repeatedly criticizing itself, is divulging its own weak points, such as its limited radius of action. It is the opinion of our party's young- and mid-career national assemblymen that now is not the time for self-criticism by all the party posts-holders as well as by the party's leading staff, but rather the time for countering the current situation by standing together.

So Sok-chae: In trying to find a way to breakthrough the issues of the current situation, I hope that the opposition-at-large wittingly makes efforts to avoid such things as further criticizing the DKP or disapproving the possibility of dialogue. In the current situation, the longer it takes to solve the issues, the more difficult the DKP position will be.

Chong Kyu-hon: The demands of the opposition-at-large are the same as those our party has insisted on for the past 2 years. However, we have now apparently reached the crossroads at which we should obtain all of the demands or at least a part of them. With the June special assembly session, the present deadlock should be eased, and, make that happen, we should be satisfied with at least a part of the demands.

Kim Un-ha: In the city, topics are now centered on the issue of the current situation. People expect that the role of finding a clue to the solution of the problem should be assumed by the DKP after all. So, we should unite more than ever and should effect positive results in the forthcoming National Assembly session. Only with the coexistence of the ruling and opposition blocs, can parliamentary democracy develop. Therefore, the ruling party should no longer ignore the opposition party's insistence.

Son Se-il: The previous party caucus took the position that it was not necessary to form an organization for emergency measures but that the party's existing official organization will do. However, what was the result of this? Now is the time for us to set about our work as if we were launching a new party, and we should reflect such a party will in the June National Assembly. However, under the present circumstances in which the problems at issue are not properly transmitted to the public, the steps we have taken so far are not enough.

Kim Sung-mok: In every caucus so far, we have left the intra-Assembly strategy in the hands of the party leadership and the floor leader, all to little avail. If the government and the ruling party do not deal with the DKP but directly deal with the off-state dissidents to solve the problems at issue, we should regard it as a serious problem that cannot be overlooked. As the nation is not properly aware of our party's will and attitude, we should clarify them now and should not torture ourselves any more.

Kim Hyon-kyu: So far, the president and the key officials have made broad contacts individually. We have not, however, been able to formulate proper measures for solving the current situation, because the party has failed to have clear party lines. We should put forward a measure for solving the current situation in order for us to obtain the people's trust. If the forthcoming National Assembly manages to thoroughly discuss and find a way out of the problems at issue, the date of convening the assembly session does not matter much.

O Hong-sok: Our party is now in a difficult position with criticism coming from both sides. We should wage a united struggle to prevent the forthcoming National Assembly from being inactive, as it was in the past, incapable of solving the political issue.

Kim Won-ki: We are concerned over the current situation, as it seems to be getting worse instead of better. It is high time that we untangle it. Without such basic awareness, we cannot expect any fruitful results from the Assembly session. Because we have failed to achieve anything, we have failed to command the people's support, in spite of the fact, that, for the past 2

years, we have been putting forward the same assertions as those of the off-stage dissidents. We should solve at least one problem in the forthcoming assembly.

President Yu Chi-song: Our current task is to convene the assembly special session as soon as possible to expose the truth of the problems at issue now and to find solution to the political bills. Although the opposing party has not accepted our assertions in the past, let us make efforts so that a conclusion may be reached this time without fail.

CSO: 4107/37

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES FUNCTION OF POLITICS

SK150248 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Report on the State Affairs and Politics--We Desire National Assembly Discussions That Do Not Leave Pending Problems Unsolved"]

[Text] Politics, especially democratic politics, start from acknowledging the existence of differences of opinions and conflicts. In other words, the reality that exists should not be distorted but should be acknowledged as it is. The saying "politics is reality" finds its origin in this. Politics is that which creatively narrows differences of opinion and actively coordinates the settlement of conflicts based on such acknowledgment of reality.

No doubt, the administration should be conducted on the same principles as those for politics. However, there is a considerable difference between administration and politics in stress, depth and flexibility. Politics should be conducted with in sight that is deeper and with direction at a higher plane. Also, considerable elasticity is required in reaching a policy decision.

We are dwelling on such principles of politics and administration because Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's report on state affairs gives the impression that it is more administration-oriented than politics-oriented. This is particularly so in his remarks on political reality. For example, he seems to have endeavored to emphasize in his report that the political issue on lifting political ban should be dealt with within the framework of positive law.

We can hardly say that such approach is based on a deep insight of today's political reality with proper flexibility and stress. It is not an accidental coincidence that the opposition camp's comments on the report consistently contain the description "easygoing." We cannot but regret such an approach although we appreciate his position in the constitution as prime minister and his political position.

Yet, from a larger point of view, the prime minister's report on state affairs can be taken as a presentation of problems and policies. It is not a conclusion but a start of discussions. We can say that the prime minister has opened a door for discussions through the report on state affairs. The government policy he presented is not absolute. It is mere policy. What the National Assembly ought to do from now on is to trim and remodel it.

As we have emphasized more than once, the current National Assembly should become a political assembly that deals with the pending issue more deeply than ever before. If the existence of a pending issue is acknowledged, its settlement cannot be put off indefinitely. The ruling and opposition parties should seek a solution face to face.

The prime minister, on the question of lifting the political ban, adhered to the hitherto position that it will be made "step by step." As aforementioned, we can regard this as mere policy. The National Assembly can discuss and agree on the scope and timing of lifting the ban and make proposals to the decision-making person.

The activation of the Assembly and the press is no exception. The same is applicable to realization of regional autonomy which has been long pending in the National Assembly. Politicians often say that these problems are pending issues for which reaching a solution is difficult. Though they may be problems which are difficult to solve, [the National Assembly] should solve them--for this is the function of politics.

We desire to trust national assemblymen as people's representatives. We also want them to receive the trust and respect as performers of a guiding role in pursuit of social health and people's freedom. When they give up such a role, they lose trust and respect.

The National Assembly special session is now convened when problems of political reality have been clearly exposed. Now is the time for the assemblymen to prove themselves worthy of their role. It will be an opportunity for them to demonstrate their political capability as national assemblymen. If political issues remain unsolved indefinitely, politics will lose its significance.

We hope the current National Assembly will be a political arena that does not leave pending political issues unsolved. The word "pending" itself contains the meaning that the problem needs solution. It is meaningless if a solution is not sought for a "pending problem."

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY STRESSES INITIATIVE OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

SK091408 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 8 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The June National Assembly Special Session--We Hope It Will Become a Political Arena That Solidifies Internal Stability"]

[Text] The National Assembly is often referred to an "political arena." It has also been emphasized more often than not that all "politics outside the arena" should be accommodated in the arena. No one seems to disagree that all problems in the country and all the issues raised by the nation should be discussed and solutions should be sought in the National Assembly.

In reality, however, we cannot say that our National Assembly is carrying on its responsible task satisfactorily. This is apparent in the fact that a political issue is often raised outside the arena. The discussions for the June special assembly session seem to be centered on how to accommodate the issues raised outside the arena.

In short, the reality seems to be that the National Assembly is following the issues raised outside the arena, rather than taking the initiative in diagnosing a political problem and finding remedies for it. No doubt the politicians in the arena have their own reason for this, which is summed up in the cause of stability.

There is no one who does not want political stability. However, the stability should not be "superficial stability." It should be "stability of internal spontaneity." Internal stability is not brought about by covering up problems. Internal stability comes about by raising issues, discussing them and finding solution to them.

In order to do this, the National Assembly should have keen insight and bravery to find the problems ahead of those outside the arena. True stability comes about when the National Assembly takes the initiative in raising the issues, conducting the discussions, and finding clues to solve the problems. This is the role we desire for the National Assembly. If the "politics in the arena" keeps busy coping with problems that have already been raised, issues will be continually raised outside the arena and political stability will not be guaranteed.

We hope the National Assembly special session to be convened in June will provide a starting point for it to assume such a natural role. Fortunately, the floor leaders of both the ruling and the opposition parties have given reassurances that all problems will be completely explored in the Assembly and that all problems will be discussed. We will watch to see whether such promises prove to be true.

We believe that the National Assembly in the future should conduct the politics of initiative rather than that of tagging behind, open politics rather than that of a closed room. Although politics inside the arena is most desirable, it is meaningless if it is shut off from outside the arena.

The issues outside the arena should all be accommodated in the arena, and the results of what has been discussed and settled there should be spread outside the arena. Politics in the arena is meaningful only when the exchange between inside and outside the arena is continuously maintained satisfactorily. Politics inside the arena which are sealed off like a secret room breeds new problems and side effects, as is clear from the past political history.

We hear that there is a divergence of opinion as to the agenda for the June Assembly special session--that is, as to the scope of the agenda. In a way, it will be unavoidable to limit the agenda so as to deal with the pending issues of national affairs within the limited period of time. However, it is not proper if the agenda is restricted because of the political nature of some items which could be on it.

The nation's curiosity and distrust of politics are stubbornly lingering on. Should the agenda exclude the pending issues which the nation is watching closely, it will further deepen that curiosity and distrust, further threatening political stability. Both the ruling and the opposition parties should bear this in mind.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY FLOOR LEADERS DISCUSS MEANS OF EASING SITUATION

SK091008 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 Jun 83 p 3

[Article from the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] A meeting of floor leaders which was originally scheduled for 1000 on 8 June but was belatedly held at 1400 on the same day because of circumstances in Democratic Justice Party [DJP], continued for almost 2 hours, causing observers to speculate that something more was wrong than the throes caused by the issue of convening a National Assembly session in June. However, the floor leaders of the three parties reached an agreement without difficulties on issues concerning the duration of the National Assembly session, speeches by party representatives and the number of agenda items on which they had held different views.

Asked about the cause of the prolonged meeting from reporters, Yim Chong-ki, the floor leader of the KDP, and Yi Tong-chin, the floor leader of the KNP, replied that the meeting was delayed because they had exchanged viewpoints in worrying about the difficult situation. This shows that the aim of the meeting was not to solve working-level questions concerning the convocation of the National Assembly session, but seek a way to get through the difficult situation. The floor leaders of two opposition parties called for the additional lifting of the political ban as a means of getting through the situation, thus drawing attention. To this, DJP floor leader Yi asked, "How do you want to deal with the pending bill demanding the lifting of the political ban?" Thus, he showed sincerity as far as the issue was concerned.

As a matter of fact, officers concerned from the ruling party tilted toward becoming suspicious of the feasibility of lifting the political ban. However, DKP floor leader Yim handed over to DJP floor leader Yi reference materials, such as the history of the lifting of the political ban during the era of the Democratic Republican Party.

Unanimously saying that the political main body of the Fifth Republic are floor leaders from various political parties and factions, the participants once again called for discussing politics inside the National Assembly, showing how assiduously they have exerted themselves inside and outside the National Assembly to achieve this end.

DKP floor leader Yin called for adopting a single agenda item at the extraordinary National Assembly session in June with the viewpoint of focusing on getting through the situation. To this, KNP floor leader Yi said that the National Assembly should also discuss matters concerning the people's economic life, such as the price of barley. As a result, an agenda item on the economy was adopted.

Dining together on the evening of the same day, the floor leaders of the three parties continued to discuss ways to get through the situation.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON IMPORTANCE ON UPCOMING ASSEMBLY

SK110241 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 10 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: May the National Assembly Be a Place for Satisfactorily Solving Issue--'They Should Look Squarely at the Essence of Anguish in the History of Politics.'"]

[Text] The 117th National Assembly session is more important than any ever held. Indeed, at this session, the political competency of politicians--which we have been stressing--will be tested. In the event the political capability of the National Assembly is disappointing, the people will take a cynical view of the National Assembly.

The principal task of this National Assembly is definite: The issue of whether or not the session will adopt a "certain matter"--which, in the meantime, has been alleged as "not existing" by political circles--as an "existing" issue, and whether or not it will solve that issue in an open and above-board, straightforward issue. Although there are pointless arguments being made in various whisperings and huddlings, the things that should be done are summarized in the two above points.

Thus far, the present political circles have led the political situation into an assumption that several matters have never existed. There has been the artificial situation in which no one should think a matter exists or has ever existed; that, even if it exists, one should not deal with it as existing; and even if one knows about it, he should not make it public, and so forth.

In reality, political and social problems are involuntarily and spontaneously raised, but they do not die out in accordance with any artificial formula. Irrespective of anyone's wishes, problems arise spontaneously in the world. Instead of losing their tempers at the constant occurrence of problems, politicians should settle problems whenever they arise, regarding the occurrence of problems as natural. This is a practical attitude which politicians should assume.

If, on the other hand, politicians try to close their eyes to a problem, it will not fade away by itself, but will fester in unexpected places. It is just for this reason that a sewage system overflows when the drainage function does not work well.

The National Assembly, as well as political parties, should take charge of just such a drainage function in politics. When the National Assembly fails to efficiently control such a function, somewhere in society the impulse will arise to try to jump various formulae.

Such a situation is not desirable. If sewage overflow, it is urgent to quickly repair the drainage system. Becoming peevish about the overflowing of sewage is not a political but an emotional reaction. Political questions should be solved by politicians in a political manner.

People say that Kim Yong-sam, former president of the defunct New Democratic Party, has fasted. Because of this incident, the issue of convening an extraordinary National Assembly session was a difficult one, and finally, it has been decided to open it on 13 June. What are the ruling and opposition blocs planning to do at this session?

It has been a fixed pattern that witty answers are given to oratorical questions. The people have long since been fed up with this.

The various parties, including the DJP, the DKP, and the KNP, should sincerely grasp the essential problem of anguish in the history of our politics, and should be prepared to solve this problem.

We have had a heartrending life for 30 years in a small, divided land. We Koreans have experienced enough suffering. For what reason are we at odds with each other? This is not a pleasant sight for others, and it will only make us tired. If there are problems, we should courageously and frankly tackle them. No matter how difficult political bills, such as the bill demanding the lifting of the political ban, may be, there are no issues which we cannot solve. We need not worry about or evade handling political bills.

If the ruling party is not that of the old era, it should not pose as the protector of the values of the old era. The opposition parties should not stingily drive the ruling party into a corner in an attempt to gain something from it. We hope that the upcoming National Assembly session will please the people.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES ASSEMBLY TO DEBATE FOR DEMOCRACY

SK130212 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 12 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: Curiosity and Politics--Thinking of Programs for Democratization"]

[Text] We hear that, with the National Assembly special session to convene tomorrow, the ruling and the opposition parties have kept themselves busy for these several days with meetings on interparty measures, party caucuses, and behind-the-scenes strategy meetings. We also hear that both camps share delicate feelings about accommodating in the assembly the discussion of pending issues such as the lifting of political ban, but that they have different views as to a solution.

No one will disagree that the nation's curiosity should be satisfied by accommodating politics outside the arena in the assembly. However, the curiosity does not cease when a new situation develops. Now that it has been made known to the nation, in a way, that the "recent matter of political concern" was the case of the hunger strike by Mr Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party, and that he has ended his fast, the nation's next concern is naturally inclined toward the solution of problems at a higher plane, in conjunction with the convocation of the National Assembly special session.

Now the nation is curious to know the practical programs for democratization, not the publicized will for democratization, and we should like to hear the realigned political philosophy of each political party that underlies such programs.

Frankly speaking, the nation in general is not much interested in the ruling and the opposition parties' intra-assembly strategies and the rhetoric of calculated interests; in other words, makeshift settlements or patched-up compromises.

"A political party is an organized public opinion," said Disraeli. The National Assembly is the freest arena for speech in which such political parties are assembled. We believe that politicians should question whether they are truly representing the opinion of the people, bearing in mind the fact that they are not bureaucrats or judicial officers.

Everyone knows that the primary political slogan of the Fifth Republic was the Koreanization of democracy. The people are of the opinion, as discernible from developments so far, that a specific and not-much-delayed time-table for this should be announced.

It is said that the eternal theme of politics is the simultaneous consideration of the ideal and reality, of demands and actual conditions. The orthodoxy [of politics], however, should be maintained by continuously developing the reality toward the ideal proclaimed to the people, closing the gap.

A blockage of politics helps nobody. Both the ruling and the opposition parties should demonstrate to the nation that they are exerting themselves with renewed determination for the development of politics, moving forward from idle settlements into reality.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY SAVAGES KIM YONG-SAM'S FAST

SK140310 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 13 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Situation of the State and the Posture of Politicians--the Anachronistic Idea of Resorting to a Radical Struggle Cannot Be Tolerated"]

[Text] A hot political wind is blowing, timed to coincide with the convocation of a special National Assembly session and the accommodation of so-called off-stage politics. An unexpected political factor is throwing us into confusion at a time when national strength is increasing as a result of our having overcome with difficulty, political and social chaos, which culminated at the beginning of the 80's, and as a result of our having restored stability in every field, including the economy. We can no longer tolerate and look on unconcerned at this political farce--a happening which is nothing but ill-tempered mischief conducted by outcasts who envy and try to block national growth and development. National strength should never be wasted even for a moment nor stability and growth be delayed because of such a premodern-type farce. There is a saying that history repeats itself. However, we should calmly judge what result will be brought about, who will welcome them, and what will happen to today's stability and growth if an anachronistic political evil is revived, creates social unrest, and causes political chaos at this moment when we feel as if an end had been put to the old era a couple of days ago.

Since a report that Mr Kim Yong-sam stopped this hunger strike was made, some people have raised their voices urging the government and the ruling party to reflect on themselves. These voices are interpreted as calling on the ruling party to reconsider whether or not they adopted proper countermeasures against the case and as requesting the opposition parties, acknowledging their status as an opposition camp under the system, to self reflect whether or not they played their own roles. It goes without saying that those concerned--the objects of such requests--should deeply reflect on themselves in order to prevent this kind of undesirable incident from recurring and from expanding in an undesirable manner, and in order to more smoothly develop the politics of this country.

The people should bear in mind that, besides the ruling and opposition parties, and the government, there are some people who should deeply reflect upon themselves. It is none other than Mr Kim and some of the old politicians, who do

not show repentance, who should reflect on themselves for having stirred up trouble at home and abroad by resorting to a radical action—a "hunger strike." The reason for demanding their repentance is that the recent situation was created completely by Mr Kim Yong-sam's unexpected radical act and such an act of Mr Kim deeply involves the unethical consciousness of old politicians, who do not show repentance of self-discipline, demonstrating guilty consciences for the absurd politics of the past.

Mr Kim's unexpected hunger strike is, in a word, an irresponsible act which disturbed society for nothing and an unreasonable act making us doubt whether or not there was any reason for his resorting to a radical act.

As of 18 May when he started the hunger strike, our political and social situation was extremely stable and the "strength of Korea" was increasing at home and abroad. It was difficult to find any factor checking the development of this situation. From this point of view, Mr Kim's fast was, indeed, an act like unexpectedly throwing a stone at the stable atmosphere of our society. Such an act is interpreted as resulting in disturbing the atmosphere of society for unconvincing reasons, taking advantage of his past political position and importance.

What our society most demands now, above all is, continuous stability and growth and what our people most hope for is the creation of a spiritually and materially advanced homeland. In this context, Mr Kim's act cannot avoid being criticized as an irresponsible and preposterous deed by a figure who once held the presidency of a leading opposition party of the past. It is difficult for us to accept the concept that the stability of society can be sacrificed for the sake of personal motives.

When reviewing the demands which he put forth during his hunger strike, the irresponsible nature of his act becomes clearer. He demanded the lifting of the ban on former politicians, the abolition of the Basic Press Law, and the amendment of the Constitution to adopt the direct presidential election system. These demands are not fresh ones, however, but ones which the opposition parties—including the DKP—have put forth on various occasions for discussion at the National Assembly. In addition, as far as the question of lifting the ban on former politicians is concerned, the government has taken the first action of partially lifting the ban last February and it has decided to lift the ban on a step-by-step basis when those politicians whose political activities are still banned show repentance.

Accordingly, it is difficult to understand why he resorted to a radical act like a hunger strike with such demands. It is deplorable if Mr Kim's committed such an unconvincing act with the distorted consciousness of privilege. In light of the situation prevailing in this country, it is more difficult to understand his purpose in committing such an act.

The reality in our country today is that the growth of political democracy on a foundation of stability is being accelerated, the national economy has recovered its sustained progress, and preparations for hosting an international meeting such as the IFU meeting are being stepped up with hopes that the meeting will surely increase our international image.

Why, at such a time of all times, did Kim Yong-sam commit an extremely radical act hindering our stability--which is an absolute sine qua non in realizing all affirmative values in our society? It is too self-evident that this act cannot win any support and sympathy from the people.

Let us take his radical act in a favorable sense, supposing that it proceeded from his aspirations for democratization. His act, however, was definitely one which hindered our political and social stability, which is not only a foundation for democracy but also the urgent desire of our people today. Consequently, his radical act brought about adverse results running counter to his intrinsic motive.

In human society, we can frequently see cases in which a motive, though it does not harm our society, can bring about evil results if the time and methods are wrong.

It is certain that Kim Yong-sam's act this time bore evil results, irrespective of what his motives were.

Let us take as examples the democratization and the lifting of political ban on former politicians that Kim Yong-sam demanded in his hunger strike.

The most terrifying threat to democracy occasionally comes from those who do not really understand the conditions of democracy in reality, in spite of having a lofty ideal of democracy and patriotism.

Likewise, our democracy is apt to be seriously hurt by those who attack the enforcement of democracy suitable to our reality, while demanding the immediate realization of a textbook type, fantastic democracy, disregarding our realities.

Therefore, it can be said that Kim Yong-sam's radical act definitely did harm to the stabilized democracy in his country today. We also hold that Mr Kim's act will not aid in solving the issue of the lifting of political ban on former politicians, but will rather hinder in the solution.

The purpose of the political ban imposed on former politicians is to have these former politicians reflect on the irregularities and corruption they perpetrated in the past and, thus, to prevent the recurrence of such corrupt politics.

Therefore, if former politicians sincerely and clearly reflect on their wrongdoings of the past through self-discipline, we are sure the political ban will be lifted without fail.

Meanwhile, we think that Mr Kim's act this time indicated that former politicians have not really reflected as yet on their wrongdoings in the past and that there is still a possibility that politics of irrationality and corruption will be resumed if they are removed from the political ban. Therefore, it is feared that Mr Kim's act this time will result in delaying the overall lifting of the political ban.

The overall lifting of the political ban can be expedited only when former politicians really exercise self-discipline and more sincerely show their repentance. It can by no means be expedited when they kick off a political show outside the National Assembly.

Those who have been asked by the times and the people to show deep reflection and self-discipline should silently reflect on their past and exercise self-control for a given period.

All former politicians should recognize that this is the only way for the country, for democracy and for themselves.

It was a stroke of good luck in the midst of misfortune that Mr Kim Yong-sam staged a fast without hurting his health and has stopped it now.

We hope that, with this hunger strike by Mr Kim Yong-sam as an occasion, all former politicians will correctly recognize that political acts outside the National Assembly only harm not just our society but also individuals.

We strongly urge all former politicians, including Mr Kim Yong-sam, who are now placed under political ban, to more deeply reflect on their past political activities and to exercise self-discipline, correctly recognizing that the first purpose political activities by politicians is not to gratify the greed for power but to serve the welfare of the people, that the responsibility for political failure in an era should be held by the politicians themselves, the political elites of that era, and that this is precisely political morality.

Along with this, in dealing with the so-called political issues, including the issue on lifting the political ban, the current National Assembly should make all efforts to completely eliminate such tendencies as pursuing only political party interests and tactics under the influence of a political show outside the assembly.

All politicians of both the ruling and opposition parties should look straight at the reality facing our country and nation and should display great political capability in solving various knotty issue with the spirit of respecting all principles.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON ATTITUDES TOWARD PENDING ISSUES

SK150946 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Eye" by Han Chin-su, reporter of the political department: "The Report on State Affairs and the Views of the Ruling and Opposition Political Parties"]

[Text] In his report on state affairs at the 117th National Assembly extraordinary session on 13 June, Premier Kim Sang-hyop emphasized as the goals of the nation the achievement of an advanced economy, the stability of the society, the development of a sound parliamentary democracy and politics, and the peaceful transition of political power. Noting the significance in government ethics of sincerity and fairness, he also stressed the attitude of public servants by saying that "we will do our best to accommodate the people's opinions on the government's operation and thus made the government beloved and trusted by the people."

In addition, he noted problems of our society: the trend of mutual distrust; the rampancy of the money-is-everything idea; and the friction among values of different generations and among the various social strata. To show how to solve the problems, he said: The efforts of any one person or the government are not enough to solve the problems and to achieve national goals. All of us who live in this era and in this society are jointly responsible for the problems and the goals. They are our common tasks.

The ruling and opposition parties, through official statements and personal comments, showed very conflicting reactions to the premier's remarks in the report on state affairs.

Disclosing its official stand toward the premier's report, the DJP expressed its overflowing satisfaction. It said that "we believe the premier's report will give hope and courage to the majority of the people," and that "along with the people, we have been reassured."

On the other hand, those who do not belong to the ruling party reacted negatively. The DKP said: We cannot but say we feel regret. We are really disappointed. The KNP said: We feel deep regret.

"We feel sorry," said the Association of Independent Lawmakers.

With the exception of the problems caused by some offstage dissidents, the ruling party seems to be optimistic toward other matters. But the opposition parties reacted negatively. They noted the lack of specific measures for the settlement of the pending issues and the government's easy-going attitude toward the prevailing situation.

The conflicting opinions of the ruling and opposition parties can be considered quite natural, because it is always possible that people feel differently about a certain fact, depending on their situation and perspectives.

Nevertheless, frankly speaking, we are very concerned, because the ruling and opposition parties, which do exist in the same time and space and are facing issues that should be settled through their joint efforts, show extremely conflicting opinions on the same matter. This is because outsiders can consider it as a revival of the all-or-nothing logic.

The conflicting opinions of the ruling and opposition parties, which are reminiscent of the revival of the all-or-nothing logic, can worry the third persons, the majority of the people who desire the satisfactory settlement of the pending issues and the stability of the situation.

In this connection, the disinterested third persons, the majority of the people, who desire only the development of the nation, can urge the government and the ruling political party to exercise the wisdom which the premier and the National Assembly speaker stressed in their speeches at the National Assembly session on 13 June.

In his report on state affairs, Premier Kim Sang-hyop said: The various social problems cannot be solved by the efforts of any one person or of the government. And, National Assembly Speaker Chae Mun-sik, in his opening speech, stressed: In the course of accommodating the people's opinions, the National Assembly must hold on to the fundamental principles of democracy--compromise and negotiation.

These remarks can be construed as a call for an expansion of the opportunity to participate in the government operation and as an accentuation of the need for a reciprocal concession for which violence by the majority should be avoided.

If it is allowed to note one more thing for the solution of the problems, it can be said that the premier's report on state affairs should have been more illustrative and straightforward. At the same time, the devious attitude of the government which dealt with economic affairs first prior to the political affairs, thus violating the common practice in reporting on state affairs at the National Assembly, must be also noted.

All these are said because the government should be armed with ethics with which it must and can be fair and square.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES MUTUAL CHECKS, CRITICISM

SK140914 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 3

[Column "Reporter's Memobook" by Chong Un-song, reporter of the political department: "The Common Task"]

[Text] In his report on state affairs at the National Assembly extraordinary session on 13 June, Premier Kim Sang-hyop stressed the joint responsibility and the common task for the various issues facing our society today.

Noting as the diseases of the times the income gap among the various social strata, the discrepancies between expectations and accomplishments, the trend of mutual distrust, and the overheated consumption, Premier Kim stressed: All these problems cannot be solved by the efforts of any particular person or the government. They are our common task. All of us who live in this society are jointly responsible for the problems.

Premier Kim also disclosed in his speech the difficulties the government operation has encountered in managing the social structures, which have become complicated and diverse.

It is considered quite natural that he admitted the limit of the efforts of one person and the government and appealed to the citizens to recognize the common tasks and the joint responsibility.

Premier Kim's remarks, however, seem to be evidence that our society has failed in recognizing the common tasks and the joint responsibility. This is precisely, the point which attracts our interest.

For the recognition of the common tasks, the participation of all social members must be achieved first. Also, with this achievement, each member of the society must perform its inherent function, as each member of an orchestra does.

What is important in this is not the social system itself but the performance of the inherent function of each part of the system. As in the interrelationship of organisms in nature, mutual checks and complements must be exercised in a society, too. For example, the government and the parliament, the ruling party and the opposition party, and the politicians and the press must

perform their inherent functions through mutual checks, criticism, and encouragement. This is the special character and merit of our system. Also, the press must perform its function in accordance with the demand and desire of its readers.

Therefore, if those parts of the system are prevented from being made too small or growing too large, it will not be difficult to accomplish the common tasks, which Premier Kim stressed. No one will deny this.

Before emphasizing the common tasks, a diagnosis must come first to ensure that no one in our society persists in self-righteousness and thus thinks he is the only person who can solve the problems, and that no one infringes upon the function of others, destroying the harmony of self-regulation by all. Only then can we expect the effect of the efforts for remedy.

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S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY ON PREMIER'S ASSEMBLY SPEECH, ASSEMBLY'S MISSION

SK140843 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's Speech at the National Assembly and National Assembly's Mission]

[Text] 1. Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop's report to the 117th extraordinary National Assembly session described the recent political situation very briefly. Of the total 20 pages in the report, 12 pages covered economic issues, and, from its 16th page, the report described nonpolitical issues.

In his brief report on the political issues, Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop made clear the government's policy that it will deal with all political acts that violate the law by following the law. He also indicated that the lifting of political ban on former politicians and the issue on the release of arrested persons will be considered only in accordance with the government's decision, as has been done in the past.

In other words, this means that the government is not thinking of any political considerations or measures in dealing with these issues but will continue to pursue the present policy of punishing the arrested persons by law, of releasing them on parole, or suspending the execution of their sentences under administrative regulations.

According to this logic, we can see that the government sees there is no political issue whatsoever and such a political issue should never exist. And yet, Prime Minister Kim stressed the need for eliminating extremely radical struggle and for political development through dialogue.

Touching on this portion, Prime Minister Kim made remarks on political issues.

But, placing emphasis on the need for reason and dialogue in politics is not new. The word "dialogue" has been uttered since the beginning of the Fifth Republic, as if it were the lion of the day. The need for dialogue has been repeatedly emphasized until today. This means that something has been wrong with the embodiment of the true meaning of the word "dialogue."

2. Dialogue does not mean a wrangle. Dialogue is not smoothly carried out under the condition of one-way traffic. Dialogue is apt to become empty talk if it is carried out without a reasonable ratio of "give and take."

In other words, dialogue is an exchange of conversations. Yet, it is not only an exchange of conversations. Dialogue should be accompanied with something which will be actually distributed to the other side.

Only by so doing can the legal system, namely, opposition parties, have ground to stand on. At the same time, only when they maintain their prestige in this way can the opposition parties stabilize their systems and functions.

Political capabilities, in fact, mean painful techniques and skills designed to pursue one's principles while respecting the opposition parties' honor. Ruling parties of the past era that succeeded the Liberal Party were hell-bent on winning overwhelming victories over the opposition parties, while tending to regard the act of making concessions to the opposition parties as unacceptable and intolerable.

In proportion to such a tendency of the ruling parties, opposition parties, losing ground as they did, tended to feel desperate and resorted to hard-line theories and extreme means. This, in turn, hardened both ruling and opposition parties and the government, providing no room for moderation or compromise.

What the government, ruling, and opposition parties should do in the 1980's is to thoroughly prevent such catastrophic situations from recurring. We do not want to see again the catastrophes of the past eras, nor are we inclined to encounter such upheavals.

To avoid such catastrophic situations and upheavals, there must be a climate, as Prime Minister Kim pointed out, in which moderate theories hold dialogue with moderate theories, but not a climate in which hard-liners conflict with hard-liners. The dialogue between moderates produces only empty words if both parties do not make concessions to each other. A good example of such a dialogue can be found if the ruling party willingly accepts, say, 3 or 4 out of 10 items called for by the opposition parties.

On the other hand, it is desirable that the opposition parties not totally reject the principles of the ruling party, for example, what the ruling party regards as sacred. Lack of prudence and moderation on the part of the opposition parties is likely to backfire.

If the government, ruling and opposition parties could keep such maturity rolling, it is not impossible that they could achieve political development based on dialogue.

Instead of saying that such things are impossible to achieve, we hope the government, ruling and opposition parties will demonstrate such political capabilities in the current session of the National Assembly.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP'S YU DOWNPLAYS MEETING WITH PRIME MINISTER

SK170948 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Central Tower"]

[Excerpt] A meeting among Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and leaders of the three major political parties was held on the evening of 15 June. In view of remarks by DKP President Yu Chi-song and DJP Chairman Chin Ui-chong, it appears nothing tangible came out of this meeting. President Yu said: "No results—I only brought up issues." Chairman Chin said: "We frankly discussed the difficult issues of the country. This is a result, I can say."

Prior to the dinner meeting, touching on his answer in the National Assembly, Prime Minister Kim said: "I feel sorry at not being very persuasive. When the opposition camp thrives, I feel comfortable." President Yu responded by saying: "What matters is not the thriving of the opposition camp but that of the country."

Seeing reporters coming in crowds, President Yu said: "Some time ago, I visited Mr Kim Yong-sam at the Seoul National University Hospital. The media groundlessly reported '[President Yu] visits representative Yu Ok-u at hospital and discusses pending issues.'" Prime Minister Kim said: "It should be reported again." Thus, there was a laughter for a while.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CRITICIZES GOVERNMENT INSINCERITY AT NA

SK161018 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "80 Minutes versus 7 Minutes: Politics Through Sincere and Candid Interpellations"]

[Text] The interpellation session at the National Assembly on 14 June was certainly a matter of political concern that attracted the attention of all citizens. However, we wonder who many people think that the pending issues were settled through the session. It is not because of the imbalance between the 80 minutes of questions and the 7 minutes of answers that we are skeptical. We would like to ask if the government was sincere and serious in answering the questions of the lawmakers.

Complaining about the premier's insincerity, the DKP lawmakers all left their seats and the session was halted. Thus, the National Assembly was in trouble for a while. For the 11th National Assembly, this was the first such incident. Even the National Assembly speaker, while presiding over the session, issued a warning, demanding sincere answers from the government. This is something very rare. As to the extremely brief answer, lawmakers of the ruling party laughed, and those of the opposition parties ridiculed them. This being the case, a satisfactory settlement of the issues is unlikely.

We think the politicians are fully aware of the disorderliness and complexity of the prevailing situation, which requires urgent settlement. This is why the press and the citizens are even more concerned about what happened at the interpellation session on 14 June. Despite the National Assembly being in session, the premier and representatives of the three major political parties met outside the National Assembly to discuss measures to overcome the situation. This makes us realize the seriousness of the situation. For a settlement of the situation, political negotiations behind the scenes may be better than open discussions. Perhaps, this was why the government answers were so brief and abstract. In short, perhaps, the government was asking why they were questioning about things which everyone knows.

The fact that those who were knowledgeable knew well enough about the pending issues and the prevailing situation was also dealt with in questioning in connection with the government's press policy, questions were the government. The things which were made raised about things which were made known not

through the public mass media but through the people's word-of-mouth communications. In discussing the matters of the mass media, the press itself was completely excluded. In regard to this, we are frankly bewildered and dismayed.

On press matters, even within the government, the premier and the culture and information minister showed slightly different views.

The premier said: It is true that this was somewhat belatedly made public. But this was because the case was not an ordinary one.

Whether he was trying to make an excuse for the press or admit the government's interference with the press is uncertain.

Meanwhile, by saying that it was "a just and proper attitude of reporting, adopted to seek a responsible press," the culture and information minister extolled the press to the skies. He stressed that the belated reporting was according to the independent judgment of the press. Thus, his remarks were in contrast to the premier's remarks on the press. It is possible that different views can be expressed on the same thing. And what was said may be true. But the question is to what extent the audience has agreed and been made to understand.

It is possible for foolish answers to be given to sensible questions, or sensible answers to be given to foolish questions, or foolish answers to foolish questions. But, at the time when there is the heavy responsibility to overcome the situation, we hope that only sensible questions and sensible answers will be exchanged.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY REPORTS DISMISSAL OF LAWYER

SK170402 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 16 Jun 83 p 7

[Text] It has been learned that the lawyers disciplinary committee, the chairman of which is Justice Minister Pae Myong-in, dismissed lawyer Tae Yun-ki, 65, from the Seoul District Lawyers Association on 25 May.

An official of the Ministry of Justice on 16 June cited the reason for the dismissal as follows: Lawyer Tae copied some documents connected with an espionage agent case of which he had taken charge and handed them over to an official of a foreign mission in Seoul so as to distribute them overseas. Thus, he committed an act of not only harming national interests but also disgracing the prestige of a lawyer.

According to the regulations of the association, once he is dismissed from the association, a lawyer is banned from activity for 3 years.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY DECRIES 'DEEPLY-INGRAINED FLUNKEYISM'

SK171417 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 17 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Intolerable Act of Slandering the Government--Deep-Rooted Flunkeyism Is the Source of Ruin of the Country"]

[Text] The Korean people living in modern age assume the mission of establishing a glorious fatherland and will hand this mission over to generations to come, not to mention contemporaries. To fulfill such a mission, we should, first, be ones who love our country. For this reason, we are required to cherish a firm outlook on our country and to raise in ourselves the consciousness of being the masters of a sovereign nation.

The act of disparaging and slandering our own country is like spitting upwards while lying on one's back. The worst kind of man in the world is one who has, on his own, given up his nationality and who thinks contemptuously of his native country because of deeply-ingrained flunkeyism.

Because our people have lived wedged between big powers and powerful peoples for thousands of years, they have always been steeped in pleasing other countries one after another in the course of following the times, and at times, because of excesses in such acts, brought on themselves the calamity of losing their own country.

Let us think about the case of the Yi Dynasty in its final days. The ruling class and the intellectuals at that time were hell-bent on pursuing their own interests by ushering foreign forces into the country, instead of thinking of defending their country by uniting. Had there been the firm determination in their hearts to defend their country in the face of interference in domestic affairs by outside forces, this land would never have been turned into an inferno where the stronger preyed upon the weaker.

It is indeed shameful that such flunkeyism remains the main target of our efforts to reform our spirit, even today, 38 years since our country was liberated. The history of our country when our people lived under the pressure of outside forces has unconsciously planted in the hearts of our people an inferiority complex towards foreigners, and a flunkeyism in which people always tried to enlist assistance from the outside forces whenever a situation they could not control developed.

A climate in which people, besieged by the consciousness of disparaging themselves, blindly follow things created by advanced nations is one of the remnants of flunkeyism which must somehow be urgently corrected, along with such things as the penchant for respecting, without question, whatever is broached by foreign scholars and for recognizing the validity of degrees earned in foreign countries, and the way of thinking on the part of some intellectuals who are always willing to meet with foreigners at any time, putting everything aside.

A deep-rooted flunkeyism worse than such attitudes mentioned above, one which is more harmful, is the act of placing in jeopardy our country's sovereignty and security by riding the coattails of outside forces, while denouncing and slandering our country—the Republic of Korea—and our constitutional institutions in the presence of foreigners and foreign organizations.

It is truly regrettable that such flunkeyist acts of spreading distorted facts about our country and of insulting our country in the presence of foreigners, including the act of distributing false facts and whatnot, are still committed by our own people.

We remember that some people capable of exercising influence schemed to alienate our country from friendly nations out of consideration for their own party's interests and their own individual political ambitions.

They never hesitated to do such outrageous acts as demanding a halt to U.S. military assistance to Korea and calling for withdrawal of U.S. troops from Korea.

The flunkeyist acts of intentionally denigrating the country's image by blindly following outside forces should be denounced as an antinational act even before it is condemned with the aid of the law.

Now we are once again shocked by the act of Kim Chol-ki, who was convicted by the Supreme Court on charges of distributing to foreign reporters leaflets in which he denounced the government on domestic affairs. We also were shocked by the dismissal of lawyer Tae Yun-ki by the discipline committee of the jurist association for his act of copying the records of an espionage trial and handing them over to a foreign mission in Seoul, thus damaging national interests, and by the indictment drawn up by the police against Kim Tok-yong, former secretary to Kim Yong-sam, former president of the NDP, on charges of distributing antigovernment leaflets to foreign correspondents.

Simply put, such incidents show that some people still have not eradicated the consciousness of achieving their aims by depending on outside forces, that is, flunkeyist consciousness. We have no alternative but to call those committing such acts as persons our people are ashamed to have as fellow countrymen and persons not qualified to be the citizens of a sovereign nation. Unless we eradicate the deep-rooted flunkeyist consciousness from our minds, it is impossible to establish a firm national identity.

As it is a period when the realm of trips abroad and exchanges are being expanded, and as it is an era of internationalization and an open society, we hope every individual remembers the fact that every word he utters and every move he makes is directly linked to national interests and will avoid committing, directly or indirectly, in the presence of foreigners, acts which can be deemed anti-state acts. And, we hope all will be prudent in their acts and love our country.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP PRESIDENT FACES RESISTANCE

SK181303 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] After the meeting of three major political party leaders, held under the auspices of the prime minister on the evening of 15 June, DKP President Yu Chi-song had a low estimate of the results of this meeting. In contrast to this attitude, he expressed a considerably hopeful opinion at his party's assembly floor strategy meeting held on the afternoon of 16 June.

He had made an estimate of the meeting of the three major political party members right after it ended, saying: "I only brought up issues. There were no results." In a sharp contrast to this, at the outset of the house floor strategy meeting, he said: "People on the other side are voluntarily saying that they will lift the political ban soon. DJP Chairman Chin Ui-chong whispered in my ear. 'Will it be all right if the issue concerning the National Assembly law is resolved before deliberations on the budget?'"

Representatives O Hong-sok, Kim Hyon-kyu, and Kim Sung-mok stressed: "Because the issues concerning the campus and press are not being handled carefully, it is not a reasonable proposal that we can accept. More tangible results should be produced." Representative Kim Won-ki emphasized in particular: "Although some newspapers report otherwise, if one judges the atmosphere of the meeting in his own way or talks about it on the basis of his own impression, it is not good. A memorandum or a joint announcement should be made."

In response to such comments and resistance by the lawmakers, President Yu and Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki answered in turn, repeatedly stressing: Concerning the lifting of the political ban and the revision of the National Assembly law, the results will be close to the opposition camp's demands.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

FLOOR LEADERS OF KEY PARTIES DIFFER IN ATTITUDES

SK171304 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 17 Jun 83 p 2

[From the column "Tidbits"]

[Text] On the morning of 17 June, prior to the floor leaders' meeting, the floor leaders of the DJP, DKP and KNP stressed to one another that they have burned their bridges behind them.

DJP Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan said: "No matter what further demands the opposition camp may make, we have nothing further to grant. We have already thrown all we can give into the court of the opposition camp." He criticized: "The DKP's general caucus was reminiscent of London's Hyde Park. Everyone was persisting in his own opinion."

DKP Floor Leader Yim Chong-ki said: "While there is an opinion within the party that the party officials should resign, we have played all of official and unofficial cards which we can play. There are no more cards." He looked relaxed when he said: "Although the house standing committee sessions will run in circles for a few days, the political situation will not stiffen and no tension will be created."

KNP Floor Leader Yi Tong-chin complained by saying: "Because of the self-righteous attitude of the DJP and the DKP, the standing committee sessions are running in circles."

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY DEPLORES ASSEMBLY DEADLOCK

SK181441 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 18 Jun 83 p 3

[Article by reporter Kim Yong-on in the column "KYONGHYANG's Eye": "Light Is On, But No Sign of Activity"]

[Text] The session of the National Assembly, which opened after ups and downs, has not been functioning for 3 days in a row. The so-called "National Assembly session running without substance" has come back after a long absence. Over such issues as how to deal with the call for lifting the ban imposed on old politicians and the call for an amendment to the National Assembly laws, both ruling and opposition parties have been keeping the committees at the National Assembly inactive.

Both ruling and opposition parties have one thing in common in this regard: They both view such a development as inauspicious.

Also, it is undeniable that some of the opposition circles worry that a repetition of such inauspicious events is undesirable not only for our country's political development but also for an improvement in the political situation.

Now, the conclusion is clear enough: Absence of activity during the National Assembly session should never be allowed to take place and must be ended as soon as possible if it occurs.

The current session of the National Assembly, whose convocation has been agreed on after painful negotiations, taking into account the winds blowing outside the house, is to run for only 10 days.

Nevertheless, those in charge of running the National Assembly session are in a tug-of-war over how to deal with the political situation, wasting precious time.

Judging from our political history, a 3-day absence of activity during the National Assembly session could be an event of little consequence. There have been six extraordinary National Assembly sessions in the past during which not a day saw activity by the assemblymen, even though the sessions were

scheduled to run for 30 days, eventually bringing a halt to political activity as a whole.

As if they meant to show such a bad example, committees at the National Assembly have been held hostage for 3 days. The opposition's stand appears to be that they would rather seek ground to stand on by extracting concessions from the ruling party or even a single issue if there is no urgent issue that needs solution.

We have no reason to believe such an attitude is not important.

We maintain, however, that both the ruling and opposition parties should take one step back and think.

There is no need to remind ourselves of the textbook definition of the National Assembly as an institution that absorbs public opinion and pays attention to the lives of the people. It is well known that several issues concerning public opinion and bills await action by the assemblymen.

We are dogged by the following question: Are the issues like the call for lifting the ban on old politicians and political bills worth disregarding issues on the people's lives?

We cannot suppress the sad feeling from our hearts because the absence of activity during this current session of the National Assembly looked as though it answers the question: Are the politicians doing in accordance with what they have been saying about the people's lives?

Is there no way to solve both political issues and public needs simultaneously?

We think they need prudence and wisdom to think of the future and to act accordingly when they are in trouble.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ROK DAILY TOUCHES ON POVERTY OF POLITICAL CAPABILITY

SK191345 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 83 p 2

[Article by Reporter Kim Chonl in the column "Reporter's Eye": "Poverty of Political Capability"]

[Text] Although this is a textbook-like story, in a democracy, the conceptional rulers and the actual rulers are not the same.

For example, in an aristocracy, the rulers are the nobles in reality as well as in name. In an oligarchy, a specified small number of people are rulers. However, in a democracy, although all the citizens are sovereign bodies, the hypothesis that all of them are the rulers cannot be put into reality. This is because if all people are rulers, there are none to be ruled. Therefore, it is a well-known fact that because a democracy offsets such a contradiction by relying upon the representatives of the rulers, democracy makes parliamentarism or party politics the backbone.

In every era of change, the representatives have often been viewed as being immature. This phenomenon contrasts sharply with other sectors of the society in which management by specialists is desirable and regarded as natural. In fact, in view of the continuously unbalanced and crippled growth of ROK politics, there are many persuasive reasons why only the political sector has been given such treatment. Nonetheless, it seems that an excessively negative understanding of the nature of politics and political techniques is not necessarily advantageous.

In reality, if politics is the simple exercise of power, as in monarchical governments and feudalism of the past, technique is not much required. However, it is clearly wrong if one thinks that political goals can be attained without utilizing political techniques even in a modern state, in which such issues as who holds power, power organizations and social structure have become complicated.

In this regard, in recent days, DKP Executive Committee meetings have frequently asked President Yu Chi-song to "display a high-level of political capability." And DJP Spokesman Kim Yong-tae has said: "The party will display political capability on the issue of the lifting of the political ban."

This is regarded as very encouraging. This is because, in the Fifth Republic, the words "political capability" and "political technique" were once nearly made taboo because of self-examination of the past in which "politics was regarded as all-powerful."

However, in view of our political reality, we think that at least three things are prerequisites to a display of political capability.

First, political norms of the ruling and opposition camps should be established. Often "politics through dialogue" is talked about. But "politics through dialogue" cannot be realized by simply holding frequent meetings or by repeating the same stories. And, acts short of extreme struggle do not mean "politics through dialogue." What matters is: it is not a dialogue if the ruling and opposition camps only persist in their stubborn opinions. But, both camps should reach a stage in which they share a common understanding that sharing each other's interests is also intrinsic in political dialogue.

Second, an appropriate scope for political issues and a form for discussing them should be selected. In connection with their meeting's management law (The National Assembly Law), they have regarded it as "a political bill" and have argued pro and con for some 2 years without finding any clue to a solution. People have very often doubted their political views. At the government interpellation sessions, they have not been able to put forth clear-cut proposals representing their parties' collective opinions, but have tried to deal with all pending political issues at the floor leaders' meetings. In this connection, it seems that there is a great misunderstanding about politics and the functions of floor leaders.

Third, political capability should first be cultivated in order for it to be displayed.

In the Japanese political world, there is a word which paradoxically stresses the importance of political capability. That is: "We sincerely and wholeheartedly tell even a lie." This is not really desirable. But, it would be embarrassing if a political party's leadership did not have the capability to lead its party's opinion in the direction which it thinks is desirable. We hope that politics will be conducted, true to its name.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP ASSAILS DJP ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY STRATEGY

SK200216 Seoul CHONSON ILBO in Korean 19 Jun 83 p 3

[From the column "News Behind News"]

[Text] After boycotting the interpellations of the standing committees of the National Assembly, the DKP had been watching how the ruling party would react. However, on the morning of 18 June when the Central Executive Standing Committee of the DJP came forth with a statement of condemnation, even President Yu Chi-song showed unprecedented anger. When he was briefed on the content of the DJP statement by Mok Yo-sang, DKP spokesman, President Yu said: This is like a thief crying "stop thief!"

Showing strong displeasure, he ordered that a firm statement to counterattack the DJP be issued.

President Yu said: Activities of the standing committees will be useless, because the ruling party continues to change its tune.

Playing the DJP, he also said: They said that they would freeze the government's purchase price for the farmers' barley. Now, how can they talk about the people's living?

On the DJP's remarks that the DKP was adhering to the politics of the past, DKP Vice President Yi Tae-ku said: Granted, we are holding on to the attitude of the old era; the DJP's attitude of the new era is worse than our attitude of the old. He described the DJP attitude with the saying, "A balking horse cannot move forward."

On the occasion, lawmaker Yi Yun-ki said: After our boycott of the activities of the National Assembly standing committees, many people called and said we are now behaving properly. He said: We must change the people's views on the DJP.

Meanwhile, when he was briefed on the arrest of Mr Kim Tok-yong, chief secretary of former New Democratic Party President Kim. Yong-sam, DKP President said through his general secretary Yu Han-yol: This is a matter of concern.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NA SESSION EXTENSION NOT CONSIDERED BY DJP

SK210446 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 83 p 2

[From "Tidbits" column]

[Text] At the DJP leaders' gathering held this morning, prior to the joint meeting of National Assembly speaker and vice speakers and three key-post holders of the three major parties, those present all agreed that the DJP had exercised sincerity but the opposition parties continued to misunderstand the DJP. They decided to iron out the misunderstanding at the joint meeting.

According to DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae, the gathering, at which the members of the DJP Central Executive Standing Committee, excluding party president's chief secretary Sim Sang-u, and National Assembly floor leader and vice leaders of the DJP were present, decided to work out appropriate measures after fully grasping the opinion of the opposition parties by the three key-post holders of the party.

Spokesman Kim said that the outcomes of the joint meeting of National Assembly speaker and vice speakers, and three key-post holders of the three major political parties will not be put in writing but will be made public. He also said that "the question of extending the period of the ongoing National Assembly session has never been considered."

In regard to the DJP decision not to issue spokesman's statements, which had been made to avoid a war of words between the spokesmen of the ruling and opposition parties as staged over the weekend, DJP spokesman Kim Yong-tae said: In terms of quality, our statements are different from those of the opposition party.

Showing displeasure toward the statements of the opposition party, he said: Our party's statements are issued as an official stand of the party adopted at official meetings of the party. But the opposition party....

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY URGES NA TO PERFORM ITS MAIN FUNCTION

SK210806 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 20 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Political Negotiations and the National Assembly: The Regular Operation and the Behind-the-Scene Negotiations Should Go Hand in Hand"]

[Text] The chief mission of the regular National Assembly session held once a year is the deliberation of the government's budget. However, its extraordinary sessions held at the request of the president or National Assembly members handle something special. Pending issues are dealt with at the extraordinary sessions of the National Assembly. Sometimes the matters to be handled at the extraordinary session are announced in advance and sometimes not. even if the agenda items are not announced in advance, however, a political agreement should be made in advance on the matters to be dealt with. It is the mission of the extraordinary session of the National Assembly to handle the pending issues in accordance with the agreement made on the basis of the people's desire.

The ongoing National Assembly extraordinary session is no exception. As maintained by the ruling party, the deliberation of the pending bills is important. But, what is more important is the discussion and settlement of the so-called pending political issues. No one can deny this. The long-standing questions related to democratization--the question of lifting of the political ban, the campus situation, and the press issue--await serious and profound discussions.

This is why we hoped that this time the National Assembly would become a political National Assembly that fully displayed its political competency. After the interpellation session, however, the National Assembly started to have trouble, so it was unable to regain the activities of the standing committees. When the ruling party refused to accept the opposition party's demand for setting timetables for the lifting of the political ban, the revision of the National Assembly Law, and the implementation of local autonomy, the opposition party boycotted the activities of the standing committees.

We know that political negotiations behind the scenes take place in all countries in the world. We also know about our reality in which the success

of political negotiations depends on an agreement reached behind the scenes. In this regard, we fully understand the difficulties of the opposition party. Nevertheless, the political issues must be openly dealt with in the National Assembly. This is a fundamental principle. The negotiations behind the scenes should be sought only as a means to more faithfully respect the principle. Therefore, the function of the National Assembly must continue, even at a time when political negotiations are held behind the scenes.

Of course, a strict precondition should be attached for the implementation of the principle. We mean that the ruling party should sincerely, seriously, [words indistinct] actions by the opposition party, such as the boycott of the activities of the standing committees. When such sincerity is doubted, radical actions are taken. This must always be remembered.

We hoped that the National Assembly would always respect the principles and rules of its operation. This time, as we see the troubles of the ongoing National Assembly extraordinary session, we still hope the same thing. With its generosity and political competency, the majority party must play a leading role so that the National Assembly operation will not be paralyzed. Also, the minority party must demonstrate a political competency even superior to that of the majority party.

The National Assembly now has only 2 days left for the activities of the standing committees. The sessions of the standing committees must deal with all the serious matters, such as the question of lifting the political ban, the campus situation, and the press issue. Two days are not enough to handle all these questions. Of course, political negotiations can continue behind the scenes. But, even more serious and active discussions must be held in the National Assembly.

In particular, when the opposition party has stopped the boycott of the activities of the standing committees, the ruling party must continue to be sincere toward political negotiations. This is because the opposition party may again resort to radical actions if the ruling party is simply satisfied with the resumption of the sessions of the standing committees and thus neglects the political negotiations.

In short, we believe that, if the ruling and opposition parties ponder why the extraordinary session of the National Assembly was called, progress will be made in the political discussions between the ruling and opposition parties.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DAILY CALLS FOR REVITALIZED 'ONSTAGE POLITICS'

SK220020 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 20 Jun 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Unproductive Standstill at the National Assembly Session--Assemblymen Should Revitalize the 'Onstage Politics' by Holding the House Committee Sessions"]

[Text] After the 2-day war of words, the current extraordinary session of the National Assembly, which began on 13 June, has remained at a standstill, with no bills dealt with by the house committees. In the face of such a situation, many wonder if the old habit of the National Assembly has revived.

Since the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the National Assembly has been repeating its pledge that it would not allow a repetition of old habits and that it would run the house in a mature manner.

The current extraordinary session of the National Assembly, however, has ground to a halt and has remained inactive since 16 June because the assemblymen from the DKP refused to participate in the activities of the house committees.

People who had expected a new image of the legislative body suddenly appear to have found their hopes shattered.

The cadre members of the National Assembly in charge of running the house, and members of the opposition parties should find it difficult to shirk the responsibility, if for no other reason than they have already wasted 3 days out of the precious 10-day current session without any activity.

Even before the current session of the National Assembly, we urged the assemblymen to reasonably attend to political affairs by drawing the "off-stage" political issues generated by Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike onto the stage in the National Assembly, keeping them from getting overheated. At the interpellation session the assemblymen got their opinions on "the off-stage" issues off their chests and, by freely discussing issues like the call for the lifting of the ban imposed on former politicians, they appeared to be running a political session of the National Assembly.

Also, not content with the questions and answers exchanged at the plenary session of the National Assembly, Prime Minister Kim Sang-yop arranged a meeting with the leaders of the DJP, DKP, and KNP, and discussed political issues in detail. The DJP asked the opposition parties to leave issues such as the timetable for lifting the ban imposed on former politicians and who will be included in the namelist to the government. Also, the DJP showed a mature attitude toward the political issues by pledging efforts toward a revision of the National Assembly laws within the year and toward the practice of local autonomy. In the contrary, the DKP, while demanding firm promises on matters such as the timetable for the lifting of the ban on former politicians, has flatly refused to participate in the activities of the house committees since 16 June.

It is noteworthy that Prime Minister Kim invited the representatives of the three major parties to a gathering he hosted and that the ruling party has adopted a flexible attitude toward the political issues which the government and the ruling party formerly regarded as untouchable. Also, there is room for the settlement of the issues through discussion in the National Assembly. Nevertheless, by demanding that a firm guarantee be given immediately, the DKP is trying to drive the government and the ruling party into a corner. This, we worry, may result in pouring cold water over the political competency of Prime Minister Kim, who has demonstrated a flexible attitude with great effort, and over the sincerity of the ruling party which has also adopted a flexible attitude.

If the DKP has a secret purpose up its sleeve to satisfy too many of its demands at one stroke by taking advantage of the "offstage" political issues generated by the hunger strike staged by Kim Yong-sam, it will consequently wind up obtaining nothing.

We hear that the DKP adopted such a hard line as a refusal to participate in the activities of the house committees, because it was too conscious of the hard line taken by the junior members within the party and of the "offstage" opposition forces. Whatever the motives, the DKP's act of using the session of the National Assembly, an institution representing the popular will, for the defense of the party's interests is intolerable.

As for the issue of lifting the ban imposed on former politicians, the authority for such an issue is in the hands of the president--the person with the highest state authority. What is more, even after the leaders of the three major parties have reached an agreement on principal issues, they should give the government a free hand for such matters as the timetable and selection of the politicians whose bans are to be lifted. Despite this, the opposition parties are demanding unreasonable conditions. We cannot but view such acts by the opposition parties as outside the realm of political negotiations. What is more, we are not persuaded by the opposition's manner that the entire Assembly session, which is only 10 days long, should be devoted to the discussion of political issues.

So far, political issues are part of the agenda items to be discussed at the extraordinary session of the National Assembly. We think it is one of the

duties facing the current session of the National Assembly to equally deal with issues directly linked to the people's lives and other pending issues.

If the opposition parties continue to insist on dealing with the political issues only and, as a result, keep the session of the National Assembly inactive, this will eventually harden the political situation, and the hardened political situation will lead to social and economic unrest. The most important thing for us now is political and social stability. If the old habits of limping along, including walkouts and refusals to participate in the meetings are repeated in running the National Assembly, and if political unrest is created, the social stability which we have painfully built will collapse.

If the opposition parties, which had earlier insisted on drawing the offstage political issues onto the stage in the National Assembly, reject and turn their backs on the onstage discussion, we have no choice but to view it as an act of inconsistency.

We hope that the assemblymen remember the discussions on the issues that already took place at the plenary session of the National Assembly but were considered to be unsatisfactory, along with the continued contacts between the ruling and opposition parties for discussion of the political issues. Revitalizing the activities of the house committees is the proper way to run the National Assembly session and a way to help revitalize the political situation.

We hope that they show a mature image of the National Assembly to the people.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP LEADERS' REMARKS ON ASSEMBLY REPORTED

SK222340 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 83 p. 2

[Article from column "Tidbits"]

[Text] At breakfast with reporters in the morning of 22 June, DJP General Secretary Kwon Ik-hyon, Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan and spokesman Kim Yon-tae expressed their feelings in connection with the operation of the 117th special house sitting.

Referring to the agreement reached at the 20 June meeting of the chairman and vice chairmen of the National Assembly and key-post holders of the three parties, to make joint efforts to settle the questions of revising the national assembly law and of lifting the political ban, Secretary General Kwon said: "Personally, I want to set aside the agreement. However, because the agreement is a promise made between public parties, the DJP will honor the agreement."

Floor Leader Yi Chon-chan said next: "The creation of a new image of the National Assembly is our ideal. Though some of the DJP lawmakers say that the ideal is distant from reality, we will exert continuous endeavors to establish a new image of the National Assembly." He continued: "The 117th special house session left two lessons that each party should integrate various opinions within it and convey an integrated opinion to its whips for negotiation and that the restoration of trust in one another is urgent."

He expressed his complaint apparently targeting the floor leader of the DKP, saying: "As far as the question of restoring trust is concerned, the floor leader should not exaggerate what was discussed at a meeting of the whips. As a result of exaggerating what was discussed at the meeting, we came to be liars."

Answering a question whether or not the DJP will change its attitude toward the DKP, he said: "It is difficult to change our attitude only by our own efforts."

CSO: 4107/038

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP DISAPPOINTMENT ON NA PROROGATION CITED

SK221007 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 83 p 3

[From column "News Behind News"]

[Text] When he had returned to his office at around 1810 from a meeting of the DJP officials, which was called right after the stalemate in the meeting of the National Assembly floor leaders of the three major parties, DJP National Assembly Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan looked depressed. Explaining why the National Assembly session had been prorogated, he said that he would call a general meeting of the DJP lawmakers on 22 June.

Saying that "we have used all our negotiation cards," Floor Leader Yi went on to say: The DKP was informed of our stand. Our party's stand was that we would consider the extension of the National Assembly session, if the DKP would agree to resume the activities of the standing committees today. But our proposal was turned down. The DKP said that it was practically impossible for it to summon its lawmakers to participate in the activities of the standing committees.

Explaining why the National Assembly standing committee sessions were brought to a stalemate, he said: Even our efforts to resume the sessions of the standing committees without DKP participation were nullified, because of the boycott by independent lawmakers.

He said: Since the session of the standing committees have been stalemated, it is impossible to avoid proroguing the National Assembly session on 22 June.

Saying that "DKP National Assembly Floor Leader Yim had proposed discussing the extension of the National Assembly session at its main session on 22 June, with the participation of the DKP," he said in angry tones: With the discontinuation of the standing committee sessions, how can they talk about an extension of the main session?

Expressing his regret, Floor Leader Yi said with a sigh: Even if a meeting of the floor leaders of the three parties is held, I have nothing to say. I can only show my regret. I don't want to blame others but I feel shamed and sorry.

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DJP CRITICIZES CALL FOR ASSEMBLY EXTENSION

SK220937 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 22 Jun 83 p 3

[From column "News Behind News"]

[Text] Because the meeting of the floor leaders of the three parties held on the afternoon of 21 June deadlocked due to the DKP's demand for a guarantee for an extension of the current assembly session, officials of the DJP, who had come to the assembly to wait for the results of the floor leaders' meeting with a hope that the assembly session would be normalized, convened an emergency meeting to discuss the party's floor measures, with Representative Chin Ui-chong attending.

Upon hearing that the meeting of the floor leaders of the three parties ended inconclusively, Representative Chin Ui-chong said: It is indeed unreasonable for the DKP, which should be to blame for the stalemate of the assembly session, to persist in an extension of the assembly session conditional upon its participation in the standing committee activities.

Secretary General Kwon Ik-hyon criticized the DJP attitude, saying: Their attitude is like one who demands more bowls of rice, while not eating the rice already served.

Earlier, the DJP Floor Leader Yi Chong-chan, who returned to the office of the DJP lawmakers in the National Assembly building after having a meeting with the floor leaders of the DKP and the KNP both for lunch and for preliminary negotiation talks at the building of the Federation of Korean Industries, denounced the two parties, saying: It is a mockery of the people that the National Assembly session is driven to a rupture simply because of the irresponsible utterances of some hardliners. Yet, Floor Leader Yi hinted he expected another meeting of the three floor leaders.

On the other hand, a meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the DJP was held at the party headquarters at 0930 on the same day. The meeting also discussed party measures at the assembly session.

According to party spokesman Kim Yong-tae, the meeting reaffirmed the party decision that the current National Assembly session will not be extended.

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

NDP MEMBER DEMANDS FORMAL TRIAL--On 19 June, Tak Hyong-chun, 40, former member of the Central Standing Committee of the New Democratic Party [NDP], who is in custody at the Kwanak police station, Seoul, demanded that he be tried formally by submitting a document to this effect to the South Seoul District Court. Tak, who is being held at the police station for 15 days after having been tried in a summary trial on charges of creating social unrest by disseminating leaflets in connection with the hunger strike staged by Kim Hong-sam, former president of the NDP, took the action of appealing to the district court in protest against his prison sentence. Tak was arrested by the police while disseminating leaflets containing a declaration in connection with Kim Yong-sam's hunger strike to some 10 hikers from 0720 till around 0830 on the morning of 5 June at a Mount Kwanak resort area. [Text] [SK141221 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 14 Jun 83 p 11]

CSO: 4108/37

ROK PUSHES ENERGY DIPLOMACY

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 31 May 83 p 11

[Text]

The nation plans to import about 10.6 million tons of bituminous (soft) coal this year, of which 2,005,000 tons will be secured from five joint-venture mines in the United States, Canada, Australia and Indonesia, the Ministry of Energy and Resources said yesterday.

This means that Korea is about 20 percent self-sufficient in soft coal this year as a result of the so-called "development-import" formula, one way of importing key natural resources from resource-rich countries through a coordination of Korea's capital and technology with a foreign country's untapped natural resources, a ministry official explained.

There are two kinds of soft coal, coking coal which is used as an important raw material of steel skeleton, and steaming coal for industrial fuel use. The nation's domestic demand for soft coal now wholly depends on imports.

Pobang Iron and Steel Co. (POSCO) imported 20,365 tons of coking coal from the U.S. Tanoma mine during the first three months of this year.

The state-run integrated steel mill set up its wholly owned subsidiary incorporated in the United States in November 1979 to develop the coal mine and began the production of coking coal there beginning in September last year.

The steel mill plans to import 400,000 tons of coking coal from the Tanoma coal mine this year, 500,000 tons in 1984 and 600,000 tons in 1985.

POSCO also imported 362,077 tons of coking coal from Mt. Thorley mine in Australia as of the end of March this year under a 20-80 joint venture coal development project with R. W. Miller of Australia, the ministry official said.

The steel mill will import 865,000 tons of coking coal from Mt. Thorley mine this year, 1,365,000 tons next year and 1,500,000 tons in 1985, respectively.

Besides these, POSCO is also developing a Greenhills coal mine in Canada under a 20-80 joint venture project with Canadian B.C. Coal Ltd., the official

noted. It plans to import 500,000 tons of coking coal from that mine this year.

Meanwhile, Korea-Canada Resources Development Corp. is in the final stages of exploring the U.S. White & Cole mine under a 49-51 joint venture project with Saicheo Corp., and Boetec Consultants Ltd. of the United States. Through the resources development project, it plans to import 400,000 tons of coking coal from the U.S. coal mine next year, 700,000 tons in 1988 and 1,000,000 tons in 1991, the official said.

Ssangyong Corp., a leading business giant in Korea, also started development of the Willow Creek mine of Canada with a 15-85 joint venture project with Canadian David Minerals Ltd. The company will bring in 50,000 tons of steaming coal from that mine this year, the ministry official said.

Korea Hapsun Co., another leading business concern in Korea, is to import 200,000 tons of steaming coal from "Kallimantan 331" coal mine of Indonesia under a joint venture with Indonesian S.D.R. Ltd., according to the ministry official.

The ministry official explained that Indonesia, which currently exports about 70 percent of its oil production, is fully aware that it has to adopt an optimal national development strategy to reduce its dependence on oil for its domestic primary energy generation.

Behind this realization lies the fact that in the past few years the rate of oil discovery has not kept pace with the rising trend in domestic oil demand, he said.

In the meantime, Hyundai Corp. and Daesung Consolidated Coal Mining Co. have also embarked on the development of the Drayton mine in Australia under a joint venture project with local companies of C.S.R. and Shell. The two Korean firms will develop and import 350,000 tons of steaming coal from the Australian mine this year.

They aim to import 500,000 tons of steaming coal from that mine by 1985, the ministry official revealed.

S. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

BRIEFS

STUDENT ACTIVITIES' BAN LIFTED--The activities of the Students' Defense Corps of Seoul National University, which were banned on 11 May due to intramural affairs, will be completely allowed as of 11 June. According to this, the closed club rooms and the office of the Students' Defense Corps will be opened, and various intramural functions and extracurricular activities will be resumed. [Text] [SK080312 Seoul KYONGHYANG SINMUN in Korean 7 Jun 83 p 7]

SONGGYUNGWAN UNIVERSITY STOPS FESTIVAL--At an emergency meeting of the School Affairs Committee held at 1030 on 17 June, Songgyungwan University decided to totally suspend the students' festival which was expected to last from 16 to 18 June. In connection with this, at 1100 on that day, the school authorities posted a notice at the school's main entrance explaining that because of the students' activities the situation has reached a stage in which the school festival could no longer continue. [Text] [SK181312 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 18 Jun 83 p 7]

CSO: 4107/038

BRIEFS

SEMICONDUCTOR DEVELOPED--The country entered an era of very large-scale integrated circuit (VLSI) in semiconductor production, when a team at the Korea Institute for Electronics and Technology (KIET) developed a 64K ROM (read only memory) semiconductor, the institute announced yesterday. The 64K ROM, composed of circuits of 4.5 micron, developed by a team led by Dr. Woo Dai-shik, is an integrated memory device capable of memorizing 8,192 bytes (about 64,000 bits). The development of the semiconductor followed that of the 32K ROM last April. The KIET said that with the development of the 64K ROM, Korea now ranks seventh in the field of semiconductor production technology. The 64K ROM semiconductor is used in the control system for microcomputers, video game sets, industrial robots and electric appliances. [Text] [Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Jun 83 p 3]

CSO: 4100/161

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN ON STYLE, METHOD OF PARTY WORK

SK171530 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today comes out with an article titled "To Acquire Chuche-Oriented Theory and Methodology of Party Work Is Important Demand for Improvement of Work Method."

The article says: In his historic treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Dju" Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, put it forward as one of the important ways for the functionaries to improve the method and style of party work to acquire the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work. This is a guideline most correctly expounding the fundamental problem which must be grasped in improving the work method and style of the working-class party.

Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the party, said: "If party workers are to improve the method and style of party work, they should acquire the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work. These are unique ones which embody the requirements of the chuche idea for attaching the greatest importance to man in everything and making everything serve him."

As expounded in the treatise, to acquire the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work is an important demand for the improvement of the method and style of party work.

The chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work have it as the first process of party work to bring up people to be a more powerful being. At the same time, they raise it as the fundamental method of party work and party activity to go down among people and, sharing sweets and bitters with them, solve all problems arising in the revolution and construction by means of relying upon the wisdom and strength of the popular masses and giving full play to their revolutionary zeal and creative ingenuity. Therefore, they are most scientific and revolutionary theory and methodology of party work which make the working masses firmly defend the stand of master and fully play their role as master in the revolution and construction.

The chuche method of work, the leader's work method, is the general denomination of all work methods personally created and applied by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, while directing the revolutionary struggle and construction work in the long historical period spanning more than half a century.

Expounded in the great leader's work method are all problems of principle arising in the method and style of party work from the method of planning, operating and conducting all work to the method of meeting and conversing with people and persuading them, from the revolutionary trait of carrying through the party's decisions and instructions to the attitude in treating people. Indeed, the great leader's work method is a model and consummation of the true communist work method and an encyclopedia of the revolutionary art of leadership.

Noting that to deeply acquire the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work is a most important task of workers of our party, a chuche-type revolutionary party, and all other functionaries and party members, the article says: First of all, the theory and methodology enable workers to acquire the work method and style of converting party work thoroughly into a work with people and solving all problems by means of political work.

They also make the workers go down into the reality and deeply grasp the actual conditions down to details and, on its basis, adopt proper steps and solve the knotty problems in time to correctly carry out the revolutionary task.

The chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work enable our workers to acquire the revolutionary and popular work method and style of always sharing sweets and bitters with the masses and advancing in the van in leading them.

To work according to the work method founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and brilliantly carried forward and developed by our party precisely means the process of acquiring and applying the chuche-oriented theory and methodology of party work.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NODONG SINMUN STRESSES LOYALTY TO PARTY, LEADER

SK211552 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1459 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an article entitled "To Revolutionize Working People Is Cardinal Requirement for Carrying Revolution to Accomplishment."

Noting that to revolutionize all members of society is our party's consistent policy, the article says: Revolutionizing people means eradicating the outdated ideological survivals from their minds and firmly arming them with the communist idea, the revolutionary idea of the working class. In other words, it means making them true revolutionaries and communists who are firmly equipped with a revolutionary world outlook and devote their all to the struggle for the party and the leader, society and people.

The article stresses the need to deepen the work for revolutionizing the working people.

It is one of the important tasks which should be fulfilled in the whole period of the building of socialism and communism to steadily deepen the work of revolutionizing the working people.

The communist society, the ultimate goal of the revolutionary cause of the working class, is a society where the chajusong (independence) of the working people is fully realised in the two domains, material life and ideological and spiritual life.

Therefore, it is necessary for the building of a communist society to increase material wealth by developing the productive forces to a high level and, at the same time, to remould people, the master of society, into people of communist type.

To constantly develop in depth the work of revolutionizing the working people is a prerequisite to a victorious advance of the revolution and construction.

The masters of the revolution and construction are the popular masses and they are also the motive force of the revolution and construction.

The role of the popular masses as the motive force of the revolution is not enhanced of its own accord.

Only when the work of arming the working people with the communist idea, the revolutionary idea of the working class is steadily deepened, can their role be continuously raised in the revolution and construction and the revolution be pushed forward vigorously.

Constantly deepening the work of revolutionizing the working people poses as a more urgent problem because the new generation is taking the place of the old one in the revolutionary ranks.

The revolutionary cause of the working class is a protracted cause which is accomplished through several generations. This cause is carried forward to accomplishment by the new rising generation. Though they are a new generation growing in socialist society, they cannot possess the revolutionary idea or become revolutionaries of their own accord. Only through a tireless revolutionary education, training and revolutionization is it possible to firmly arm them with the revolutionary idea and prepare them as revolutionaries.

The article refers to the main content of the work for revolutionizing people.

The main point is revolutionizing the party members and working people is to make them cherish loyalty to the party and the leader as their faith and uphold the leadership of the party and the leader.

Boundless loyalty to the party and the leader is the core of the revolutionary outlook of chuche and the primary ideological and spiritual characteristics of the true communist revolutionaries.

Another main point is to make sure that they resolutely fight for the interests of the working class with a high degree of class consciousness, root out the outdated idea, dedicate themselves to the society and collectives, the fatherland and the people and always live and work in a revolutionary way with boundless devotion to the revolution.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

N. KOREA VOICES RETALIATION FOR USE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

Pyongyang PYONGYANG TIMES in English 15 Jun 83 p 4

(Article by Pak Jae U)

[Text]

As is generally known, the U.S.-Japan-south Korea military alliance now in the last stage of formation is a dangerous military base for aggression against the Korean and Asian peoples.

This alliance proceeds from the U.S. war-line and policy of "strength" and the requirements of its Asian strategy and is charged with a mission to serve as a tool for aggressive war against the Asian people.

Therefore, it can be said that this three-way military alliance is, in essence, an alliance for nuclear war.

The U.S. world and Asian strategy is based on a nuclear war strategy and worked out on the assumption of a nuclear war.

Basic to their already forged-up "multiple response strategy", "three-war theories" and "short-time operational plan" is to trigger a nuclear war.

The U.S. warmongers are joining the present joint integration systems between the United States and Japan and between the United States and south Korea into a U.S.-Japan-south Korea joint operation system.

The Reagan Administration is trying its hardest to realize its ambition to dominate the world by means of nuclear war. It has mapped out a strategic nuclear weapon development plan and is turning it into practice, appropriating a fabulous amount of funds for modernizing nuclear attack arms. It is speeding up the development and mass-production of nuclear weapons of different types including neutron bombs and MX missiles and their transport means while putting a greatest development

Another reason for the three-way military alliance being a N-war alliance lies in the fact that the disposition of the US imperialist aggressor troops against the Asian people is mainly made up of nuclear armed forces.

- The US imperialists have converted Japan into a base for nuclear attack and continue to reinforce it. Okinawa has been reduced to the biggest nuclear attack base in the Far East, and Iwakuni and other bases in the Japanese mainland also keep in store plenty of nuclear weapons.

The Nakasone government hell bent on carrying out the "commitment" with the United States has left the Sasebo port, like the Yokosuka port, to a mother port of the US 7th Fleet, thus enabling nuclear-propelled cruisers, submarines and air-

craft carriers including nuclear-carrying "Enterprise" to have a free access to the port. The Japanese "Self-Defence Forces" have already been given directions to carry on an offensive operation with the US nuclear operation troops.

At the same time, the US imperialist aggressors have built south Korea to be a strong base for a nuclear war.

At present over 1,000 nuclear bombs, shells and mines are deployed there. Aircraft carriers and warships with nuclear arms are always on the sea nearby south Korea.

These days the Pentagon, stating that neutron bombs

will be effective in Korea, is in haste to introduce them into south Korea first. And the south Korean puppet clique chime in with it. When neutron bombs are introduced, south Korea would convert into a comprehensive storehouse of different nuclear weapons and N-war danger would become more serious in Korea.

Meyer, US Army Chief of Staff, wormed his way into south Korea in January last and claimed that they would use nuclear weapons if necessary. It was clearly laid bare that such abusive words of lunatics were put into practice through the "Team Spirit 83" joint war exercise staged later.

This war game was participated in by numbers of warships including "Enterprise" and nuclear-capable B-52s and F-16s, and the US Strategic Command whose main task is to direct nuclear war.

This proves that the "Team Spirit 83" was a three-way N-war game against the DPRK.

It is a stern fact that nuclear weapon is a basic means to carry out both the Korean and the Asian strategy pursued by the US imperialist aggressors.

The three-way military alliance is a tool for an aggressive war of the US imperialists who try to plunge the Asian people into another ravage of nuclear war. Therefore, it is nothing but a nuclear war alliance.

Even though they form the said alliance relying on nuclear arms, the American trigger-happy elements will, in no

way, bring to their knees the Asian people who are marching on valorously, aspiring after Chajusong. As those who like to play with fire would perish in fire, so those who brandish nuclear weapons would receive a volley of nuclear fire.

Pak Jang U

CSO: 4100/168

NATION'S IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION INCREASES

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 30 Apr 83 p 3

[Article by Pak Sun Chon]

[Text] The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to reach the goal of steel production, we must reconstruct and expand the existing metallurgical plants, build new ones and radically increase steel production capacity."

True to his words, the workers of our iron works and steel plants are making strong efforts to attain the 15 million-ton annual steel production goal ahead of schedule, the goal envisaged at the end of the 1980s.

With great efforts channelled into the metal industry in every period, iron and steel production went up systematically in the DPRK.

Already in 1970 per-capita steel output was 158 kilogrammes.

The First Session of the 6th Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea held in December 1977 discussed the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-84) and put forward the tasks to produce 7.4-8 million tons of steel and 5.6-6 million tons of rolled steel in 1984.

After the session the workers in the sector of the ferrous metallurgical industry have made energetic endeavours to increase the production capacity, while pushing ahead

with the work to produce more iron and steel by using the present facilities.

Today, iron works and steel plants are effecting a new productive upsurge to meet the growing demand of the national economy for iron and steel and to explore much more potential in production.

The workers, technicians and three-revolution-team members of the Kim Chaek Iron Works, who make strenuous efforts to create the "speed of the 80s", are setting new records one after another in iron and steel production.

In 1957 workers in charge of blast furnace No. 1 of this works produced 270,000 tons of pig iron in their furnace rated at 190,000 tons. But today they turn out molten iron up to 600,000 tons.

Innovation is being made in converters, too. In one converter alone more than 400 tons of steel were produced a day over its planned quota of late.

With the rapid increase of iron and steel production in the Kim Chaek Iron Works, the 98 km-long Musan-Chongjin pipeline for conveying headings is now able to work at full capacity.

Through this pipe 73 per cent of headings are hauled from the Musan Mine to the Kim Chaek Iron Works these days.

This March the workers and three-revolution-team members of steel shop No. 2 of the Kangson Steel Complex increased steel production by 20 per cent as compared with the same month of last year. This January and February they produced 4,300 tons more of steel as against the same period of last year. In April, too, a signal success was gained in iron and steel production.

Producers of the April 13 Iron Works are bringing about a new upswing in production, utilizing to the full the superiority of the iron manufacturing method based on domestic fuel.

This iron works augmented the converter capacity 2.3 times by using the newly-made fireproof bricks which were highly praised by the great leader President

Kim Il Sung.

Additionally, the workers, technicians and three-revolution-team members intensified their creative cooperation and introduced effective

technical innovation proposals into production, thus increasing the speed of the revolution of the converter 1.3 times.

In this manner this iron works overfulfilled its iron and

Many metal factories including the Songjin Steel Plant and the Pyongyang Steel Factory are also registering much success in iron and steel production.

steel production plan every month this year. It boosted iron output by 60 per cent in March as against the same month of last year.

CSO: 4100/158

BRIEFS

SALT PRODUCTION IN TANCHON CITY--Pyongyang, 9 Jun--Tanchon City on the eastern coast of Korea started producing salt of good quality from 7 June from its saltern of over ten hectares. This is the first salt production on the eastern coast. Salt produced in Tanchon is characterized by its good quality, shorter period of production and greater quantity per cubic metre of sea water. In recent years Tanchon City reclaimed more than 20 hectares of idle land and built a trial saltern to solve the problem of salt for industrial enterprises in the city which have sharply increased in number, and turned out the first trial product. The working people in the city actively tapped and mobilized inner reserves and carried out vast projects including the construction of a pumping station and a sea water storing reservoir in a matter of one year or so. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 9 Jun 83 SK]

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/MEDIA AND THE ARTS

SCENARIO PRODUCTION FOUNDING DAY COMMEMORATED

SK230359 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 23 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The Korean scenario production commemorated its 35th birthday.

The predecessor of the production was the Scenario Creation Committee formed by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on 14 June 1948 after liberation.

Over the past 35 years since its inception the Korean Scenario Production under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party centre has grown to be a collective boundlessly faithful to the party and the revolution in the course of the practical struggle to defend and implement our party's chuche-based literary and art idea and original literary and art policies, and has successfully carried out the revolutionary tasks assigned to it.

In his report at the meeting marking the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Korean Scenario Production held here on 22 June, Minister of Culture and Art Yi Chang-son said with due pride:

Our scenario and film art which started with the creation of the feature film "My Dear Old Home" has traversed a shining path of development through the periods of the fatherland liberation war, the postwar rehabilitation and construction and socialist construction under the wise guidance and deep care of the great leader.

In particular, our film art has greeted a great heyday under the wise guidance of the glorious party center, he stressed.

The glorious party centre energetically led the successful fulfillment of the task of adapting immortal classics created during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to film and, in this course, achieved the historical cause of establishing the tradition of our film art.

While guiding the literary and art revolution, the glorious party centre put forward original literary and art theories giving perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the building of a chuche-oriented revolutionary literature and art, thereby providing the writers and

artists with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon and further developing and enriching the revolutionary literary and art theory of the working class. This was an imperishable feat.

The reporter pointed to the tasks of creating more and better, revolutionary scenarios conducive to the cause of modelling the whole of society on the chuche idea.

A letter of pledge to the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

The meeting was attended by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop and personages concerned, writers and artists and scenario correspondents in Pyongyang.

The Central People's Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea made public a decree on awarding "Kim Il-song Order" to the Korean Scenario Production on the occasion of its 35th birthday.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

HOME-VISITING GROUP OF KOREANS--Pyongyang, 11 Jun--Yun Chae-su, director of the Korea-Japan Export and Import Corporation, and his party arrived in Pyongyang on 10 June by plane for a visit to the socialist homeland. Yesterday the 52nd short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan headed by Kim Tong-kwan, director of the Okayama Kumgang Insurance Company under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), arrived in Wonsan by the Ship "Samjiyon." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 10 Jun 83 SK]

CHONGNYON JOURNALISTS VISIT PYONGYANG--Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--A journalists' delegation of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon) headed by Pak Tong-chun, chairman of the Association of Korean Journalists and Publishers in Japan, arrived in Pyongyang on 20 June to attend the World Conference of Journalists Against Imperialism and For Friendship and Peace. The delegation arrived in Wonsan this morning by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [SK201654 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1537 GMT 20 Jun 83]

CHONG CHUN-KI MEETS CHONGNYON FUNCTIONARIES--Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 21 June met the delegation of branch functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Pak Chan-chun, section chief of the General Affairs Department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, on a visit to the socialist homeland and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Present on the occasion was Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs. [Text] [SK220011 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 21 Jun 83]

DEPARTURE OF KOREANS--Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan headed by Chon Yun-sik, chairman of the Federation of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan, and Yun Chae-su, director of the Korea-Japan Import and Export Corporation, and his party left here today by plane after visiting the socialist homeland. [Text] [SK211645 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1530 GMT 21 Jun 83]

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NEW BRANCH OF CHUCHE GROUP FORMED IN GHANA

SK160831 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0801 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)—An inaugural meeting of the New Town, Accra, branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea was held recently in Accra, Ghana.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were placed on the platform of the meeting hall.

Seen there were a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work and pictures showing the proud successes the Korean people have registered in the revolution and construction by embodying the immortal chuche idea.

On display there were immortal classic works of the great leader and Korean books.

Speeches were made there.

M. Ayiteymartins, chief of the New Town, Accra, branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea, in his speech said that the great successes achieved by the Korean people in all the political, economic and cultural domains under the wise leadership of the great leader and the dear leader eloquently demonstrated the vitality of the immortal chuche idea.

Concluding his speech he shouted at the top of his voice "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il!" and "Long live the immortal chuche idea!"

The chairman of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea in his speech said: The chuche idea not only defends the Chajusong (independence) of the masses of the people but brightly illumines the road of completely realising it. This demand is being fully met in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Then speeches were made by the chief of the branch of the men of literature and art of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea and the chairman of the Kotobabi Students Union of Ghana. The meeting adopted a letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a letter to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTER FROM GHANA GROUP

SK161103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1007 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)--The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received a letter from the attendants at the inaugural meeting of the New Town, Accra, branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea.

The letter says that they held the inaugural meeting of the New Town, Accra, branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea with ardent desire to make a deep study of the immortal chuche idea and disseminate it. The letter continues: Your excellency dear Kim Chong-il gave perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolutionary movement of our era creating a new world of independence by constantly developing and enriching the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader his excellency Kim Il-song.

"On the chuche idea," a classic treatise of your excellency, dear leader, is highly praised as a historic document of immortal significance for the cause of human liberation and development of human thought and as a great monumental work.

Your excellency's treatise is a source of invincible strength awakening the masses of the people to a high sense of consciousness that they are the master of history and inspiring them with the firm conviction of the justice of their cause and indomitable fighting spirit.

By briskly conducting the work for making a deep-going study of the great chuche idea and disseminating it, we will make an active contribution to the noble cause of building a new society in our Ghana and making the whole world independent.

We wholeheartedly wish your excellency Kim Chong-il, dear leader, good health and long life for the eternal happiness of the Korean people and the accomplishment of the cause of making the whole world independent. Long live the great leader his excellency Kim Il-song! Long live the dear leader his excellency Kim Chong-il!

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL'S LEADERSHIP PRAISED IN GHANA, INDIA

SK161059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)—A seminar on "The Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, was held on 5 June at the Central Accra branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea.

Speeches were made there

The chief of the branch stressed: The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is constantly developing and enriching the chuche idea with his outstanding ideological and theoretical activities.

He formulated the revolutionary idea of the great leader as Kimilsongism and gave a scientific exposition of its composition and characteristics.

The Korean people making revolution under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the happiest people with highest pride in the world and we are also happy to study the great idea.

The general secretary of the branch emphasized: The immortal chuche idea based on the philosophical principle that man is the master of everything and decides everything has become a publicly red trend of thought in the present era and the great guiding idea of the era of Chajusong (independence).

Only when we advance under the banner of the great chuche idea can we successfully build an independent new society, pulling through whatever difficulties and tests.

The Youth and Sports Ministry branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea held a seminar on the treatise on 7 June.

The speakers stressed that the immortal chuche idea is a great guiding idea of our times because it emerged in response to the demand of the new era in which the masses of the people appeared as the master of history and on the basis of rich experiences of the revolutionary struggle.

They noted that the dear leader gave perfect answers as to the philosophical principle of the chuche idea and the world outlook of chuche based on it and established the historical view of chuche, a new socio-historical view with the masses of the people as its subject, and thereby performed undying exploits in developing and enriching the great chuche idea.

Letters to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the seminars.

A lecture on the thesis was given recently at the Chaziabad College in Uttar Pradesh state.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES PRESIDENT OF ICELAND

SK161111 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 16 Jun (KCNA)-- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, sent a message of greetings on 16 June to Vigdis Finnbogadottir, president of the Republic of Iceland, on the occasion of the national day of that country.

The message reads:

I extend my warmest felicitations to you on the national day of the Republic of Iceland and sincerely wish you happiness and your country prosperity.

CSO: 4100/169

II. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE NATIONAL DAY OF ICELAND

SK171103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN and MINJU CHOSON today observe the national day of Iceland.

In a signed article titled "National Day of Iceland" NODONG SINMUN introduces the nature and economy of Iceland bordering on the Arctic region.

It says: Korea and Iceland established diplomatic relations 10 years ago and have been developing and consolidating friendly relations between them. It is our party's consistent stand to promote friendly relations with many countries of the world, holding aloft the banner of independence, friendship and peace.

The Korean people extend congratulations to the Icelandic people on their national day and hope for further development of the friendly relations between the two countries.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says the Korean people will make every effort as ever to develop and strengthen the friendly relations with the Icelandic people.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA REPORTS SOJOURN OF PAKISTAN AIRLINES DELEGATION

SK170421 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)—The delegation of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIA) headed by its managing director Air Vice-Marshall Wigar Azim visited Mansuudae on 16 June.

Concluding the visit, the head of the delegation wrote in the guest's book: We were deeply touched, hearing about the patriotic and revolutionary family of the great leader.

Happy, indeed, are the Korean people who live under the guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The delegation inspected the victorious fatherland liberation war museum on 15 June.

Noting that the museum plays an important role in educating the younger generation in the revolutionary idea of the great leader, the head of the delegation said: The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song earned himself a world-wide fame by defeating the Japanese and U.S. imperialists with his pre-eminent military strategy and art of commandership.

The Pakistani people will always express full support to the Korean people in the struggle for driving the U.S. imperialists out of South Korea and reunifying the country.

The delegation also inspected the tower of Chuche idea, the Pyongyang Metro and the Grand People's Study House and appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl."

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

TANZANIAN PAPER PRAISES KIM CHONG-IL

SK180911 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0811 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)--The Tanzanian paper MFANYA KAZI 11 June carried an article entitled "Chuche Cause Successfully Carried Forward," printing a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The paper says: All the honours and pride of the Korean people today have been brought to them in the course of carrying on the revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader President Kim Il-song and their bright future, too, is firmly guaranteed by the inheritance of this cause.

The dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, flawlessly personifies the quality and traits to be possessed of by the successor to the leader.

He is the highest paragon of fidelity to the great leader President Kim Il-song, a great master of Kimilsongism, a genius of revolution and construction and a people's tender-hearted teacher possessed of the loftiest virtues.

With his rare intelligence and energetic revolutionary activities the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il has laid a solid bedrock for firmly defending the idea and cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song and carrying them forward to accomplish through the generations.

The most brilliant ideological and theoretical exploit of dear Secretary Kim Chong-il is that he raised the revolutionary idea of the great president to the highest peak in the development of human thought by formulating and proclaiming it as Kimilsongism.

His ideological and theoretical activities encompass political, economic, military, culture and art and all other domains.

Dear Secretary Kim Chong-il newly formulated the historic position of the revolutionary traditions established by the great President Kim Il-song in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle as an eternal foundation stone for accomplishing the chuche cause and clearly indicated the road for glorifying the revolutionary feats of the great President down through generations and inheriting and developing them forever.

The dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il has performed most precious feats in the building of a chuche-type party.

Put forward the program of modelling the whole of society on Kimilsongism and has wisely led the popular masses to the struggle for carrying to accomplishment the chuche caused by vigorously waging the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

As a result of the vigorous promotion of the three-revolution team movement and the three-revolution-red-flag movement in Korea under his energetic leadership, the work of transforming man, society and nature is being successfully carried on and the cause of modelling the whole of society on Kimilsongism brilliantly realised on a new, higher stage.

In Korea today the communist remoulding and training of people is attaining greater depth on a very high level, a new speed of advance is being created in the economic construction for the 1980's and a brilliant period of efflorescence of human culture is spreading.

All this is a result of the wise leadership of the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il, who advanced the programme of modeling the whole society of Kimilsongism and is successfully carrying it into practice.

As the Korean people hold in high esteem the dear leader Secretary Kim Chong-il and follow him as the great successor to the chuche cause, they will advance along the road of victory and glory forever in the future, too, as in the past.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHUCHE NEWSPAPER ISSUED BY JAPANESE YOUTH ORGANIZATION

SK200002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The newspaper THE CHUCHE IDEA No 6 was issued by the Japanese Youth Liaison Council of Societies for the Study of the Chuche Idea.

The paper reports that Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, published the treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea."

It gives accounts of the Seventh National Committee Meeting of the Japan Society for the study of Kimilsongism and prints documents and photographs of the meeting.

It also informs the readers that at the "lecture and discussion on the chuche idea" a lecture was given on the subject "On the Principles of the Chuche Idea and Its Embodiment in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea," and carries various articles.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM CHONG-IL RECEIVES LETTERS FROM GHANA, ZIMBABWE

SK200353 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)—Letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from organisations for the study of the *chuche* idea in Zimbabwe and Ghana which recently held seminars on his historic treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the *Chuche* Idea."

The letter from P. Sekochewana, chief of the Theory and Practice Centre of Kimilsongism in Zimbabwe, says: In this classic treatise you, basing yourself on a scientific analysis of the big role of Marxism-Leninism in the development of the international communist movement and the world revolutionary movement, say that since the revolutionary struggle and constructive work take place in different backgrounds and conditions in each country, its party and people must creatively apply Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the specific realities of their country and that the great leader founded the *chuche* idea on the basis of a scientific analysis of such urgent demand of the socio-historic development.

With the founding of the *chuche* idea, today the world revolutionary people have become able to successfully carry on the revolutionary struggle and constructive work in their countries by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism in conformity with the specific circumstances and conditions in their countries as the masters of their revolution and construction.

You, dear leader, also give in the treatise a scientific explanation of the problems whose solution is urgent in the world revolutionary movement including those of vigorously pushing ahead with the three revolution and strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement.

Your treatise is, indeed, a programmatic guideline which the world revolutionary people should adhere to in the building of a new society.

We will deeply study your treatise and widely disseminate it among our Zimbabwean people.

A letter also came to the dear leader from Kabral Blay Amihere, chief of the Ghana Journalists Institute branch of the Ghanaian National Institute of the *Chuche* Idea, which says: Your work, dear leader, is an immortal encyclopedia

which gives perfect answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in building socialism and communism and making the whole world independent under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the great chuche idea, a source of strength and inspiring banner instilling indomitable fighting spirit and faith into the hearts of the world revolutionary people who are fighting for the building of a new society.

Through the seminar we have gained a deeper understanding of the profound principles and essential contents of the great chuche idea which was founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and has been steadily developed and enriched by you, dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, and become firmly convinced that when we advance under the banner of the immortal chuche idea, we can successfully build a new society and make the whole world independent.

We will make an active contribution to the building of a new society in our Ghana by making a deeper study of your treatise and striving to embody it.

The letters sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

WPK CENTRAL COMMITTEE CABLES API OF CAPE VERDE

SK201647 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 20 Jun (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea sent a message of greetings today to the Second Congress of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde.

The message reads:

The Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea extends warm congratulations and greetings to the Second Congress of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and, through the congress, to the entire members of your party and your friendly people.

We believe that your congress will contribute to the struggle of your people to strengthen the party and build a prosperous, new society.

Expressing satisfaction with the daily favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between our two parties, we take this opportunity of heartily wishing your congress greater success in its work.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

AFRICAN PAPERS REPORT KIM CHONG-IL TREATISE

SK210410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Recent issues of the Cameroonian paper LA GAZETTE and the Mauritius paper MAURITIUS TIMES carried detailed summaries of "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Cameroonian paper said in the preface: The treatise analyses the experiences gained by the Korean communists in building the working-class party, the people's government and working people's organisations in a unique way under the wise guidance of the great leader President Kim Il-song, and indicates the ways to enhance the leading role of the party and strengthen the work of the people's government and working people's organisations.

The treatise also makes a profound analysis and review of the historical experiences accumulated by the Workers' Party of Korea in victoriously leading the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution, the socialist revolution and socialist construction for a long period spanning more than half a century, and gives answers to important theoretical and practical problems arising in the revolution and construction in our era.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KCNA ON DEPARTURE OF THAI FRIENDSHIP VISITORS

SK211637 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--The Thai friendship delegation headed by Songsag Lewmanomont, vice-governor of Ratchaburi Province, left for home today by air.

It was farewelled at the airport by Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and vice-chairman of the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association, and Choe Un-pong, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee.

The delegation gave a party on 20 June on the conclusion of its Korean visit.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and toured various places of Pyongyang and local areas.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK BOOK, PHOTO, HANDIWORK SHOW HELD IN NEPAL

SK211055 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1015 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)—A Korean book, photo and handiwork exhibition recently was grandly held in Kathmandu.

Placed in the exhibition hall were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Nepalese King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev.

Also put up there were a photograph of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il discussing work and a photograph of the respected leader standing at Lake Samji, and teachings of the respected leader and words of the dear leader.

On display were immortal classic works of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, historical treatises of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and Korean books.

Pieces of handiwork, photographs and picture albums showing the development of Korea were exhibited there.

During the exhibition it was visited by more than 20,000 people of all strata, including the chairman of the National Panchayat of Nepal, the chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Council, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of justice and land reform, the minister of labour and social welfare, the assistant minister of communications, the assistant minister of the National Panchayat, the assistant minister of construction and transport, the assistant minister of health, the Royal Guard commander, the joint secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and a secretary of the ministry, the chairman of the Economic Subcommittee of the National Panchayat.

The exhibition caused a great stir among the visitors.

Marich Man Singh, chairman of the National Panchayat of Nepal said: I am very glad that through the inspection of the exhibition I got a knowledge of his excellency Kim Chong-il, another outstanding leading of Korea, who is carrying forward the cause of the great President Kim Il-song.

The works of the president on display are very profound in their contents.

All the exhibits including books well show the development of Korea.

I wholeheartedly wish his excellency respected President Kim Il-song good health and a long life.

Bhupal Man Singh Karki, chairman of the Standing Committee of the State Council of Nepal said: The allround progress and successes achieved by the Korean people under the wise guidance of his excellency President Kim Il-song greatly encourage not only the Nepalese people but also the peoples of all the developing countries.

His excellency the great President Kim Il-song is an outstanding leader greatly contributing to the strengthening and development of the non-aligned movement.

The friendly relations between Nepal and Korea, member nations of the non-aligned movement, will be invariably clean and solid like the eternal white snow of the Himalayas as they are based on the common idea of independence, equality, mutual benefit and cooperation.

Joint Secretary of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs Bhinda S. Shah said: I think two factors contributed to the miraculous development of divided Korea, which had been totally destroyed by the three-year war, in such a short span of time.

Firstly, it is that the Korean people are guided by the great leader and the outstanding leader.

Secondly, it is that they are firmly united as one.

B. P. Mainali, an employee of the Sherpa Construction Company of Nepal, stressed: The immortal chuche idea founded by his excellency respected President Kim Il-song is the great guiding idea of the present time.

Giving impressions he got while reading "On the Chuche Idea," a treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said: I consider it thousands of times more precious than getting tens of thousands of gold coins that I have grasped the profound truth of the chuche idea, a new truth in my lifetime.

Manju Ratna Sakya, chairman of the Nepalese Journalists Association, said: "On the Chuche Idea" and "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Chuche-Type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the Diu," treatises of the dear leader, are classic works giving a comprehensive systematization of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great president and the revolutionary traditions of the Workers' Party of Korea established by him.

His treatises are genuine textbooks lighting the path ahead of the Korean people and the world's revolutionary people.

Manik Lal Strestha, professor of Tribhuvan University, Nepal, said: His excellency Kim Chong-il, the dear leader, is constantly developing and enriching the revolutionary ideas of President Kim Il-song with his brilliant wisdom and outstanding ideological and theoretical activities and leading the accomplishment of the chuche cause to shining victory with his distinguished and tested leadership.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

POLAND'S JABLONSKI VISITS DPRK EXHIBITION

SK220009 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--The 55th Poznan International Commodity Fair was held in Poland over 12-19 June.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed in the Korean exhibition.

Put up there were photographs of the great leader in the days of his early revolutionary activities and photographs of the great leader and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il giving on-the-spot guidance to different domains.

On display were various kinds of commodities of our country including machine tools.

On 12 June, Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, Jozef Czyrek, member of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, T. Nestrowicz, minister of foreign trade, and other leading cadres of the Polish Party and Government visited the Korean exhibition.

They were accompanied by the Korean Government trade delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Han Su-kil, on a visit to Poland and the Korean ambassador to Poland.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE ANNIVERSARY OF TIES WITH NORWAY

SK221109 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 10th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between Korea and Norway.

Noting that the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between Korea and Norway marked an important occasion in deepening understanding and developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples, a signed commentary of NODONG SINMUN says:

The two countries have deepened their ties in various domains and developed the friendly relations during the last decade.

Today the friendly relations between the two countries are developing in the interests of their peoples.

Our people, as in the past, so in the future, too, will make active efforts to develop the friendly relations between the two countries in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

A signed article of MINJU CHOSON says that the Korean people wish the Norwegian people success in their future endeavours for the development and prosperity of the country.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

LETTERS TO KIM CHONG-IL ARRIVE FROM GHANA

SK221033 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)--Letters came to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il from members of the OSU and Central Accra branches of the Ghanaian National Institute of the Chuche Idea who held recent seminars on his historic treatise "On the Chuche Idea."

The letter signed by Nii Nortey Akrong, chief of the OSU branch, says: Through the seminar we realized more deeply the profound principles and essential contents of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and developed and enriched by you, the dear leader.

The immortal chuche idea is the only guiding idea, theory and method in our era when the masses of people have emerged as the masters of their destinies.

We are convinced that the world people will be able to build an independent, new world only when they advance under the banner of the great chuche idea.

The letter signed by K. E. Onuma, chief of the Central Accra branch, says: Through the seminar we have understood better the great influence of the immortal chuche idea on the ideological and spiritual life of mankind and revolutionary changes in the world.

The immortal chuche idea constantly developed and enriched by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is the most revolutionary and unique guiding idea of our era.

We extend warmest thanks to you, the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, for providing the popular masses with inexhaustible strength and courage and a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon of the revolutionary struggle by giving a perfect exposition of the immortal chuche idea.

The letters express the determination of the members of the branches to positively contribute to the building of a new society in Ghana by making a deeper study of the chuche idea and waging a powerful struggle to embody it.

The letters sincerely wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il good health and a long life.

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

DPRK-SWEDEN FRIENDSHIP GROUP MEETS 12 JUN

SK221059 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)—The Sweden-Korea Friendship Association held a meeting on 12 June on the occasion of the month of anti-U.S. joint struggle and the 30th anniversary of the victory of the Korean people in the fatherland liberation war.

Speeches were made at the meeting by the chairman of the association and others.

Noting that the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets are scheming to perpetuate the division of Korea and ship even neutron weapons into South Korea, they stressed that an immediate end should be put to this scheme.

The meeting adopted a letter of the Sweden-Korea Friendship Association to the UN Secretary-General and a statement of the Haninge Branch of the association. The statement says:

The Korean armistice agreement signed in 1953 must be replaced with a peace agreement and the U.S. forces withdraw from South Korea at once, taking along all their lethal weapons including nuclear weapons and immediately give up the plan to introduce neutron weapons.

We express full support to the Korean people in their struggle to reunify the country independently and peacefully by means of founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo in conformity with the proposal put forward by President Kim Il-song.

In conclusion we appeal to the peaceloving peoples of the world to determinedly oppose the arms buildup in South Korea which poses a threat to world peace and extend full support to the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter to the UN Secretary-General said that the U.S. interference in the Korean affairs is a grave threat to peace not only in Korea but also in Asia and, further, in the world.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES REPLY FROM WESTERN SAMOA LEADER

SK222344 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2203 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Malietoa Tanumafili the Second, head of state of the Independent State of Western Samoa, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the National Day of Western Samoa.

The reply message dated 17 June reads:

I wish to thank your excellency for your message of congratulations on the occasion of our National Day.

May the friendly relations that exist between our two countries continue to develop and prosper.

With my best wishes for your excellency's good health and for the happiness and prosperity of the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EQUATORIAL GUINEAN PRESIDENT MEETS DPRK ENVOY

SK222348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, president of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea, on 17 June met DPRK ambassador to his country Yi Chong-chong.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-sung to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his warm greetings to the great leader.

Noting that the United States' scheme to ship neutron weapons into South Korea posed a grave threat to peace in Korea, Asia and the world, he declared that the question of Korean reunification should be solved peacefully by the Korean people themselves without foreign interference.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

Present on the occasion was the minister of foreign affairs and cooperation of Equatorial Guinea.

CSO: 4100/169

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NIGERIAN PAPER REVIEWS TREATISE--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The Nigerian paper **NATIONAL CONCORD** 15 June carried the gist of "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. Carrying the treatise, the paper stressed that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il's treatise "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea" is a work summing up the great victories achieved in Korea by creatively applying Marxism-Leninism and an immortal classic work clarifying the principle stand of the Workers' Party of Korea to fight to the end for the victory of the Korean revolution and the world revolution under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the chuche idea. [Text] [SK230348 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 23 Jun 83]

U.S. PAPER CARRIES TREATISE--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. paper **WORKERS' VIEWPOINT** 22 June carried "Let Us Advance Under the Banner of Marxism-Leninism and the Chuche Idea," a treatise of Comrade Kim Chong-il, member of the presidium of the Political Bureau, and secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The paper printed his portrait. [Text] [SK230345 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0330 GMT 23 Jun 83]

TANZANIAN PRESIDENT'S REPLY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 23 Jun (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received a message from Julius K. Nyerere, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, in reply to his message of greetings sent to the latter on the 19th anniversary of the founding of the United Republic of Tanzania. The reply message dated 19 May reads: Please accept my sincere thanks for the congratulations and good wishes which you so kindly conveyed to me on the occasion of our recent national celebration. [Text] [SK222339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 22 Jun 83]

SIERRA LEONEAN DELEGATION VISITS--Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Vice Premier Chong Chun-ki on 20 June met and had a friendly talk with the Sierra Leonean Friendship and Solidarity Delegation headed by Edward Joseph Akar, vice-chairman of the Sierra Leonean Supporting Committee for the Reunification of Korea. Present on the occasion was Kim Sang-chun, vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK202358 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 20 Jun 83]

NODONG SINMUN DELEGATION VISITS GDR--Pyongyang, 8 Jun (KCNA)--A NODONG SINMUN delegation headed by its Deputy Editor-in-Chief So Tong-pom left here on 8 June by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic. It was seen off at the airport by Deputy Editor-in-Chief of NODONG SINMUN Choe Chil-nam and an official of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK081524 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1509 GMT 8 Jun 83]

VISITS--Pyongyang, 11 Jun--The delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang-yong, vice-chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on 10 June by air after a visit to the GDR and France. A Sierra Leonean delegation for friendship and solidarity headed by Edward Joseph Akar, vice-chairman of the Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, a Tunisian delegation for the study of the chuche idea headed by Ben Meriem Amor, secretary general of the Zaghouan Regional Cultural Committee for the Ministry of Culture of Tunisia, and Opata Matekole, secretary of the Ghana Institute of Journalism, arrived here yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 2209 GMT 10 Jun 83 SK]

DPRK ENVOY TO BANGLADESH--Pyongyang, 11 Jun--Kim Chol-song, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of our country to Bangladesh, on 6 June presented his credentials to Abul Fazal Muhammad Ahsanuddin Chowdhury, president of Bangladesh. The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and whole heartedly wished the great leader President Kim Il-song long life in good health and happiness. Noting that Bangladesh had long supported the Korean people's struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he said the Government of Bangladesh sincerely hoped for an independent and peaceful reunification of Korea. He also expressed satisfaction with the favorable development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Bangladesh and Korea. The conversation took place in a friendly atmosphere. Present on the occasion were the secretary to the Foreign Ministry of Bangladesh and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK130507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 10 Jun 83]

PAKISTAN AIRLINES DELEGATION ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 14 Jun--A delegation of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIA) headed by its managing director Air Vice-Marshal Wiqar Azim arrived in Pyongyang on 14 June. It was met at the airport by Director of the Civilian Aviation Administration Kim Yo-ung, Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Muhammad Dutta, and Chinese Civil Aviation representative Cui Shiyun. [Text] [SK150534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 14 Jun 83]

BULGARIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 Jun--A delegation of the Bulgarian Cultural Committee headed by Dimitar Filipov, member of its leadership and director of the Cultural Institute, a delegation of the Indian Youth Group for the Study of the Works of Comrade Kim Il-song headed by its chief Balzor Singh Chauhan, a delegation of the Stockholm Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea of Comrade Kim Il-song in Sweden headed by Helge Ahlstedt and a Hungarian TV cameramen's group arrived in Pyongyang on 12 June. [Text] [SK150534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 13 Jun 83]

THAI GOODWILL DELEGATION CONFERENCE--Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 20 June met and had a friendly talk with the Thai Friendship Delegation headed by Kongsag Lewmanomont, vice-governor of Ratchaburi Province. Present on the occasion was Chang Se-kuk, vice-chairman of the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association and vice-chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK21004 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 20 Jun 83]

EGYPTIAN VISITOR RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 21 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on 20 June met and had a friendly talk with Nabeel Ahmad Mostafa, manager of the Wael Bookshop of Egypt. Present on the occasion was Kim Ki-chun, director of the Korean Publications Import and Export Corporation. [Text] [SK210001 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2206 GMT 20 Jun 83]

NEW CAMEROONIAN ENVOY RECEIVED--Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on 18 June met and had a talk with John Nkengong Monie, newly appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Cameroon, who paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK190921 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0846 GMT 19 Jun 83]

SWEDISH PAPER CARRIES TREATISE--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Swedish paper SMALANDS-BYGDENS TIDNING carried an article explaining "On the Chuche Idea," a historic treatise of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. It printed a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. [Text] [SK170415 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0349 GMT 17 Jun 83]

PAKISTAN AIRLINES DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--The delegation of the Pakistan International Airlines Corporation (PIA) headed by its managing director Air Vice-Marshal Wiqar Azim left here for home on 17 June. It was seen off at the airport by Director of the Civil Aviation Administration Kim Young, Pakistani Ambassador to Korea Sultan Muhammad Dutta, and Chinese Civil Aviation representative Cui Shiyun. [Text] [SK171550 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1532 GMT 17 Jun 83]

NEW CAMEROONIAN ENVOY ARRIVES--Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--John Nkengong Monie, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United Republic of Cameroon to our country, arrived in Pyongyang today. [Text] [SK171555 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 17 Jun 83]

NAMPO WELCOMING MEETING--Pyongyang, 8 Jun--A port district, Nampo, meeting welcoming the Galati Municipal Friendship Delegation of Romania was held at the Nampo Theatre on 7 June. [Excerpt] [SK100514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2204 GMT 7 Jun 83]

ENVOYS HELP FARMERS--Pyongyang, 7 Jun--The officials of the embassies of India, Cuba, Egypt and Pakistan in Pyongyang helped the farmers in their work respectively on the Korean-Indian Friendship Kalchon Cooperative Farm, the Korean-Cuban Friendship Hwasong Cooperative Farm, the Sosamjong Cooperative Farm and the Korean-Pakistani Friendship Taesong Cooperative Farm. Helping farmers in their work, the foreign embassy officials deepened friendly feelings with them. [Text] [SK100514 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1029 GMT 7 Jun 83]

GREETINGS TO PORTUGUESE PRIME MINISTER—Pyongyang, 15 Jun.--Comrade Yi Chong-ok, premier of the Administration Council, sent a message of greetings to Mario Soares upon his appointment as prime minister of the Republic of Portugal. The message expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would develop favourably in conformity with the idea of independence, friendship and peace in the future and wished success to the Portuguese prime minister in his responsible work. [Text] [SK150534
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 14 Jun 83]

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DAILY HITS U.S. AID TO SALVADORAN GOVERNMENT

SK220510 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0359 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)—U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's utterances for justifying the U.S. military aid to the Salvadoran reactionary government are a preposterous sophism and a poor subterfuge painting a distorted picture of the situation to create the impression that it is connected with the "defense" of the United States, says NODONG SINMUN in a signed commentary today.

It further says: The boss of the U.S. Defense Department was ridiculous enough to claim U.S. "responsibility for defense of the American continent." Central America is neither a U.S. territory or its "protectorate." The people there do not want "defense" of the United States, but demand the U.S. imperialists to withdraw their hands of interference from that region. Yet the U.S. imperialists claim their "responsibility for defense of the American continent." In this they openly reveal their brigandish intention to intensify their aggression and interference in this region. It is only too clear that this cannot be a pretext for justifying the U.S. military aid to El Salvador.

Weinberger's talk about the "sovereignty" and "legality" of the present Salvadoran Government was intended to suppress the liberation struggle of the people and maintain the present ruling system by rendering a greater amount of military aid to the Salvadoran pro-U.S. dictatorial regime. In this way the U.S. imperialists seek to use the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes of Central America including that of El Salvador as tools for executing their policy of aggression and plunder in this region.

However loudly Weinberger may cry about the "legality" of the Salvadoran pro-U.S. dictatorial regime, no one would recognize it.

The present regime of El Salvador is a despicable puppet regime which was framed up by the U.S. imperialists and is prolonging its days with U.S. dollars and is a group of murderers whose hands are dripping with the blood of people. With no amount of ruse can the U.S. imperialists conceal their heinous design to swallow up Central America, feather and all, with the pro-U.S. dictatorial regimes as their guide.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN FLAILS U.S. POLICY ON NICARAGUA

SK170837 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 17 Jun (KCNA)--The U.S. State Department recently announced that it would close Nicaraguan consulates in six cities of the United States and expel all their officials.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says: This is a wanton infringement upon the sovereignty of Nicaragua.

The new hostile act against Nicaragua once again showed that the U.S. imperialists are hooligans who take no notice of the publicly recognized international norms between states in pursuance of their aggressive end and brigands who trample underfoot the sovereignty of small countries at will, thinking that strength is everything.

The author of the commentary says: The U.S. imperialists have permitted themselves at any crime in an attempt to stifle the Nicaraguan revolution in its cradle, regarding it as a thorn in their side.

The recent decision adopted by the U.S. imperialists without any justification to close all the Nicaraguan consulates in the United States and expel all their officials is a crude violation of international law, it proves that their aggressive moves against the Nicaraguan people are being escalated to assume a new phase.

They are leaving no stone unturned to set up a new pro-U.S. dictatorial regime in Nicaragua by arming the Somoza remnants on a large scale and encouraging them to subvert the revolutionary power of that country.

But all their anti-Nicaraguan campaign and armed interventionist moves against Nicaragua are miscarrying, dealt a decisive counterblow by the Nicaraguan people who are deeply convinced of the justness of their cause and determined to defend the gains of the revolution won at the cost of their blood.

Irritated at this, the U.S. imperialists are hastening preparations for new aggression on Nicaragua, trying to isolate her externally and mobilize the pro-U.S. dictators in Central America in collective armed intervention against her.

No machinations of the U.S. imperialists, however, can frighten or bring the Nicaraguan people to their knees.

The U.S. imperialists must stop the anti-Nicaraguan campaign at once and take their hands of aggression and intervention off Nicaragua.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

NODONG SINMUN DENOUNCES KIRKPATRICK'S UN SPEECH

SK181135 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1117 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 18 Jun (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN today in a short commentary titled "Unconcealable Intention" says: The U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Kirkpatrick talked no sense.

Some time ago he [as received] said the U.S. "efforts" in El Salvador are "aimed" at "building of a democratic system."

As the saying "like father, like son" goes, there is nothing strange in that the U.S. ambassador talked the same as Reagan. But, at any rate, he seems to have plenty of cheek to describe the U.S. efforts to bolster up the sanguinary fascist dictatorial rule and their support to the butchery of people as "efforts" for the "building of a democratic system."

It was thanks to the "sincerity" and "efforts" of the United States that the Salvadoran reactionary warlords, carrying U.S.-made latest-type lethal weapons, slaughtered more than 5,300 guiltless people in the last one year.

In El Mozote, El Salvador, more than 1,000 peasants were hacked before the U.S. military advisors, the field commanders for the "building of a democratic system."

The U.S. aid to El Salvador amounting to tens of millions of dollars has turned into warplanes, tanks and artillery pieces, said foreign sources.

This is the fact. Isn't Kirkpatrick acint too thoughtlessly in a bid to conceal their intention to turn El Salvador into the graveyard of "democracy"?

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PRC PROTESTS PAN AM FLIGHTS TO TAIWAN

SK181139 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 17 Jun (KCNA)—Zhu Qizhen, assistant foreign minister of China, 16 June delivered a note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry to the charge d'affaires ad interim of the U.S. Embassy in China, lodging a strong protest with the U.S. Government against its shameless encroachment upon other's sovereignty in authorizing the Pan American World Airways' Taiwan service, according to a XINHUA report.

The note says: The U.S. Government, in disregard of the solemn position stated in the note of the Chinese Foreign Ministry dated 20 May 1983, has stuck to its unreasonable decision on granting operating authority for the Pan American World Airways Taiwan service and failed to accept the Chinese proposal for consultation on this matter between the competent authorities of the two sides.

As a result, the Pan American World Airways started service to Taipei on 14 June 1983.

The note says that the Chinese Government hereby lodged a strong protest with the U.S. Government against its act of ignoring China's sovereignty and harming the aviation relations between the two countries.

Stressing that at no time will China sacrifice the principle of sovereignty, the note warns that if the U.S. Government fails to abide by the fundamental principles of the bilateral relations, the U.S. side will be held fully responsible for this.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

KCNA REPORTS ON ELECTION OF PRC LEADERS

SK181657 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1650 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 18 Jun (KCNA)—Comrade Li Xiannian was elected president of the People's Republic of China and Comrade Peng Zhen chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee on 18 June at the first session of the Sixth National People's Congress of China, according to a XINHUA report.

On the proposal of Comrade Li Xiannian, Comrade Zhao Ziyang was appointed premier of the State Council at the session.

The session elected Comrade Deng Xiaoping chairman of the Central Military Commission of the People's Republic of China.

It also elected Ulanhu vice-president of the PRC.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

USSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION CLOSES

SK181548 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1526 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Moscow, 18 Jun (KCNA)—The session of the USSR Supreme Soviet closed on 17 June in the Kremlin, according to a TASS report.

The session heard a report: "On the International Situation and the Foreign Policy of the Soviet Union" delivered by Andrei Gromyko, member of the Politbureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Minister, and adopted a relevant decision.

The session also heard and discussed a report on the draft law on work collectives delivered by Geidar Aliyev, first vice-chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and adopted the law "on work collectives and raising their role in the management of enterprises, institutions and organisations" and adopted the decision on putting that law into effect as of 1 August this year.

The session endorsed the decrees of the presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and passed the relevant laws and resolutions.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

CPCZ PLENARY MEETING HELD 15-16 JUN

SK190909 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0840 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 19 Jun (KCNA)--A plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia was held in Prague for two days from 15 to 16 June, according to a report.

The meeting was presided over by General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Gustav Husak.

The problem of accelerated introduction of the results of science and technology in the practice was discussed at the meeting.

Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium, and secretary, of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia delivered a report on this problem.

In his report he laid stress on the need to mobilise the party members and working people for speedier application of the results of science and technology in the practice to increase the efficiency of the national economy.

Gustav Husak made a conclusion at the plenary meeting.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

FIRST SESSION OF SIXTH NPC OF PRC CLOSES

SK221013 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Beijing, 21 Jun (KCNA)—The First Session of the Sixth National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China ended on 21 June at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing after concluding its 16-days' work.

At the session new state leaders were elected or appointed and a stage leadership was formed.

The session also discussed the government work report, the report on the 1983 plan for national economic and social development and the report on the state final accounts for 1982 and approved them.

The closing ceremony was attended by Chinese party and state leaders Comrades Hu Yaobang, Li Xiannian, Peng Zhen and Zhao Ziyang.

Comrade Li Xiannian, president of the People's Republic of China, and Comrade Peng Zhen, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, made speeches at the closing ceremony.

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N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

DPRK NEWSPAPERS DEDICATE ARTICLES TO SOUTH YEMENI ANNIVERSARY

SK221103 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034 GMT 22 Jun 83

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Jun (KCNA)—Papers here today dedicate articles to the 14th anniversary of the corrective measures in Democratic Yemen.

A NODONG SINMUN article says that the revolutionary corrective measures for liquidating the reactionary forces reflected the unshakable will of the Democratic Yemeni people to oppose imperialism, defend the sovereignty of the country and the nation and continue to advance the revolution. It opened a road of return to her people.

The author of the article continues: The Democratic Yemeni people are powerfully pushing ahead with the struggle for the building of socialist society, repulsing ceaseless subversive activities and sabotage of domestic and foreign enemies.

Recently, Ali Nasir Muhammad, head of state of Democratic Yemen, expressed the resolution to staunchly defend the revolution and advance it continuously.

Pursuing a non-aligned foreign policy, Democratic Yemen opposes imperialism, colonialism and racism and actively supports the national liberation struggle of the Third World people and the struggle of the Arab peoples including the Palestine people.

The Korean people rejoice as at their own at all the successes made by the people of Democratic Yemen. The friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Democratic Yemen are developing day by day.

Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries will further develop in the future, our people sincerely wish the Democratic Yemeni people a better fruition of their struggle for the building of an independent and prosperous new society.

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July 14, 1983